



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

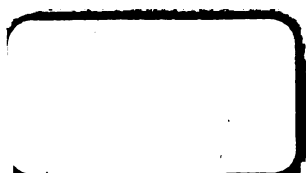
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



CO

(V/h $\approx 2 = 2.4 \times 10^4$)

5/12/44



Bot of Miles for 4/6 -

1. Wharfedale Prog. - Hist. GD.

Many thanks to copy

928

THE
HISTORY
OF
WHARFDALE.

Wharfedale

BY
THOMAS SHAW,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

OTLEY:
WILLIAM WALKER.

1830.

Bot of Miles for 46 -

1. Wharfedale Eng. - Hist.
G.D.

Many Spang's copy

9288

THE

HISTORY

OF

WHARFDALE.

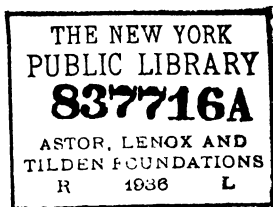
BY

THOMAS SHAW,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

OTLEY:
WILLIAM WALKER.

1830.



WALKER
1937
VIA

W. WALKER, PRINTER, OTLEY.

PREFACE.

OF all the reading of private individuals, that of History claims the pre-eminence. It is useful in furnishing lessons and maxims for the improvement of our understanding, and assists in regulating our future conduct; for when we look back to the old feudal system, when neither the noble nor the peasant knew anything of real liberty, either in body or mind, how happy our present situation ought to make us, who enjoy the blessings of freedom!

In collecting the materials of this little volume, I have been as careful as possible to avoid every thing which I have not found well attested by ancient records. And I acknowledge my sorrow that it has not fallen into better hands; but, sensible of the imperfections of my own ability, I leave this Historical collection to be improved upon by those who are better qualified for the undertaking.

General history is read with eagerness by most classes of society; but the mind does not feel that attachment to it, or, in other words, it does not find

itself so strongly related to the soil and people, as in local history.

The waters of the Wharfe first appear on the south-east side of the Mountain Cam. The river is said by Camden to take its name from *Guerf*, a Saxon word, signifying swift. The district through which it first runs, is moorish and wild. The first village on its banks, is Aughtershaw; then it passes by Debdale, Ykenthwaite, Hubberham, Buckden, Starbottom, Kettlewell, Cunnistone, Kilnsey, Chapel-House, Thresfield, Linton, Grassington, Burnsall, Appletreewick, Barden-Tower, and Bolton-Priory, where the country becomes more known and cultivated. After passing through the different townships mentioned in the following history, the river passes the market-towns of Wetherby and Tadcaster, and from thence pursues its course to Nun-Monckton, where it joins the Ouse, and afterwards mixes its waters with the Humber.

The different species of fish in the Wharfe, are salmon and smelts, trout, grayling, chub, barbel, dace, gudgeon, and eel. Below Arthington, there are perch; and below Thorp-Arch, pike and flounders. The red trout are delicious.

WHARFDALE.

ALL nations are zealously tenacious of their antiquity, and exultingly boast of the remaining ruins of ancient times.

It is evident that the Britons had the same manners and customs as the Gauls, for Tacitus, who began to live when Christ died, says that the one were called Cymbri, and the other Cambri, both claiming extraction from Brutus.

The Phœnicians, who traded with this island long before the Romans knew of it, called it Barat-Anee, which Bochartus derives from the Chaldee, a thousand years before Christ.

Polybius, a Greek author, testifies that they drove a great trade with this island two hundred years before Christ. Strabo takes notice of them, but reckons them amongst the nations esteemed barbarous. He lived fifty years before our era.

Julius Cæsar affirms, that all other nations of the known world drank wine or water only; "but the Britons," says he, "have vines, and make no other

use of them but for arbours in their gardens, or to adorn and set forth their houses ; drinking a high and mighty liquor, different from that of any other nation, made of barley and water, which, being not so subtle in its operation as wine, yet did warm as much, and nourish more, leaving space enough for the performance of many great actions, before it quite vanquish't the spirits."

All the ancient authors agree in representing the Aborigines as a noble race of people, though partakers in the common fate of being a conquered nation ; there being no country in the whole universe that has not been subdued as well as this : yet our ancestors had this to say,—that they fought for freedom as long as ever any did, having spent a million of lives before the Romans could prevail ; and after all, they made conditions to keep their own kings, and their own laws. Dion says that the Roman horse and foot were routed frequently by the Britons, and that one prince, with nine provinces only, kept all the legions at bay for some years. Cicero, in his letters to Atticus, tells him that they had very good fortifications and works in some parts of the isle, (according to that time,) and he also reckoned that the tyrant Nero, whose government was filled with murders, rapes, and rapine, lost seventy thousand of his chief veterans (the greatest loss the Roman Empire ever felt) by the enraged Boadicea. All the foot of the ninth legion were killed,—Cerealis, with the horse, hardly escaping. The Druids were ordained from the first fami-

lies ; and it was then believed that they could disclose the greatest secrets of nature, of which the Roman historians record wonderful instances : amongst the rest, Seutonius says that in the beginning of Vespasian's reign the Druids foretold the removal of the Romans out of this isle, who then had but begun to settle here. They likewise foretold the translation of their empire, which was slighted by Tacitus as a thing too ridiculous to believe ; yet the first part of the prophecy was fulfilled about four hundred years afterward. When Valentinian lived, they were all recalled to the defence of Italy, in A. D. 427. The last was not accomplished till 800 years after, when Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the West.

The Druids had also, in Cumberland, an altar dedicated to the all-healing God, which Solinus thinks applicable to Christ, for their misletoe was always separated by the golden knife in December, (the month in which he was born,) to heal all diseases. And, according to Lucan, they had a knowledge of the immortality of the soul, for St. Origen saith that Cæsar and the rest of the Romans wondered at their knowledge of the Deity without any acquaintance with letters, having only tradition from the cabinet of the Druids' breasts.

Cymbeline, A. D. 156, was called "The great light," being the first christian king. Gildas, and other antiquarians of the best credit, do affirm that St. Peter preached here. About the same time Cymbeline gave his royal authority for Archbishops and

Bishops in the church, instead of Flamins and Arch-Flamins, which were in the pagan temples.

Bede and Gildas say that "the Roman lieutenant Flavius Theodosius beautified this island with rare buildings, and repaired those ruinate causeys built by the ancient Britons across the whole isle,—laying new roads in other places, to all the great towns of trade." From Julius Cæsar, to Julian, lord lieutenant of Britain, son of Constantinus III., the kings of Britain were mostly under the dominion of the Romans, a space of nearly five hundred years, when they were left in great distress.

The successors to the Romans were the Saxons, so called from a short sword they wore under their coats, with which they butchered three hundred Britons, most of them of the best quality, at a parley held near Stonehenge, in Wiltshire. The monuments there are supposed to have been erected in consequence of that deep treachery. Camden relates that in the time of Henry VIII. a table of mixed metal, with strange characters engraved upon it, was found here, and that the learned then could not tell what to make of them.

Great armies came over in Hengist's time, and committed great cruelties all over the land. In 450, they changed the name from Britain to England, which name continued till James wrote himself "King of Great Britain."

The intestine feuds amongst the English enticed the Danes to land in England; and after every savage

excess which barbarians could inflict, in 1017 Knute the Second of Denmark became the first Danish king of England. When Harold, the last Danish king, in 1066, lost his life and crown at the battle of Hastings, in Sussex, he left Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, and Edwin, Earl of Chester, brothers to his Queen, who are mentioned in the following History of Wharfdale, as noblemen having great possessions there, which being forfeited, were granted by William the Conqueror to his followers.

In the opinion of several writers, Wharfdale commences at

BARDEN.

In a Poem written by Drayton, there are the following lines :

—————“ And lights at the entrance of her race ;
 “ When keeping on her course along through Barden chace,
 “ She watereth Wharfdale’s breast, that proudly bears her name.”

Dr. Whitaker says, Barden signifies “ The Valley of the Wild Boar.” It is well adapted to the habits of that animal, on account of the deep solitude of its ancient oak woods: yet other wild-beasts frequented it. According to the register book at Bolton Priory, money was paid so late as 1307 for killing wolves in the neighbourhood thereof.

Although unnoticed in Domesday Book, which commenced A. D. 900, and was finished A. D. 1086, Barden is mentioned in the original donation of Bolton by Alice de Romille, and a charter still older has the attestation of Ric. Selao (Senescallo) de

Bardini, who lived in king Harold's time, as lord high steward of the barony before the conquest. The lower part of the township appears to have been wholly occupied in parks and chases; for in the 4th of Edward II., 1311, there were six lodges for the accommodation of the keepers and protectors of the deer: viz., Drebley, Barden, Laund, Gambleswath, Vugayne, and Hogill. These lodges of the foresters were mostly small square towers, constructed for defence, and may be considered as castles of the lowest order, and the occasional residence of the chief lord. Some of the strongest are yet standing as monuments of the feudal system, but the teeth of time, which devour all things, have eaten into them; they are become like dead carcasses, leaving only some poor ruins behind as reliques to posterity of their former power. Barden chase or forest extended nearly four miles, from Burnsall to Bolton.

The present farm-holds are old thatched buildings, and generally supported upon crooks, which carry back the imagination for several centuries, and the inhabitants are still a plain and homely race, of ancient manners, and retired habits.

It appears from the decisive evidence of charters, that for two or three centuries after the conquest there were no enclosures, excepting the tofts or insulated messuages, which had each a croft annexed to them. The meadow-grounds lay in common; next to them was the corn-field of the township, for the growth of wheat, barley, oats, flax, &c.: at a

greater distance, separated by a wall, was the common pasture for cattle; and beyond, a wide waste of moor and fell grazed by sheep. This mode of living was common in Wharfdale till within the two last centuries. In that time of lawless rapine, (I mean in 1320,) almost all this part of the country was open, when poaching was a kind of petty warfare, perhaps more so then than it is now. Their lodges were of great use in preserving the game.

Some of the Cliffords occasionally resided at Barden; for it appears from the records of a cause depending before the President and Council of the court at York, in the time of Henry VIII., that Henry the Shepherd lived then at Barden, and that the Nortons of Rilston contested the right of the Cliffords to hunt within that township. I will extract the following depositions from several others, in order to give the reader an idea of those times.

“This deponent, Robert Garth, keeper, saith that
“at one time John Norton gate leave of my old lord
“for a morsel of flesh for his wife’s churching, and
“the said Garth hunted and killed a great fat stag,
“and so one half thereof went to Barden, and Master
“Norton had the other half, and Garth had the
“shoulders and the ombles. And he saith that
“Robert Langton, servant to Master Norton, went
“with the deponent to Barden, to know whether the
“said Master Norton should have the whole stag or
“half; and so he had but the half.”

There were several witnesses sworn to the same effect, but one more will suffice.

“This deponent, Robert Kitchin, of Skipton, yeoman, aged 60, deposeth, that he was one of the foresters of the old park for twenty-three years, and hath hunted and chased out the deer in Rilston lordship, to every other place where he would. He did see my old lady Clifford hunt in Rilston, and set the hounds and greyhounds, and kill two bucks there, and carry them off, and Thomas Garth, keeper at that time, had the shoulders for his fee, and there were with her Sir Thomas Tempest, Kt., Sir Thomas Darcy, Kt., Master Viewers, and many others; and this deponent saith he hath walked there an hundred times as forester and keeper.” His lordship’s right was confirmed.

The retired habits of Henry Lord Clifford, generally called “The Shepherd,” induced him to prefer the retreat of Barden to the bustle of his greater houses. He was the tenth lord of the honour of Skipton; and he enlarged the tower or lodge, for the reception of himself and a moderate train of followers. Here he spent the greatest part of an innocent and peaceful life.

John Lord Clifford, who was born April 8th, 1430, held the titles and estates five years, eight months, and seven days. His hands were early dipped in blood; for he was engaged in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster almost three years before his father’s death.

In the second battle of St. Alban’s, the king was

brought to meet the queen in Clifford's tent. This nobleman, in the spirit of revenge for his father's death, who was slain by the Duke of York, then protector of the kingdom, and father to the Duke of Rutland, pursued the house of York with a rancour which rendered him odious even in that ferocious age. The slaughter of the young Earl of Rutland, then only twelve years old, who had only gone to see fashions, during or perhaps after the battle of Wakefield, left a deep stain upon his memory, and caused his own untimely end (which happened the next year) to be remembered without regret. It is believed that his body was thrown into a pit with a promiscuous heap of the slain in Dittingdale, a small valley between Towton and Scarthingwell. Leland says that, for the slaughter of men at Wakefield, he was called "The Boucher."

On the accession of Henry VII., the attainder of John Lord Clifford was reversed, together with those of all the adherents of the house of Lancaster. He was recalled, and the estates of the family were restored to Henry his son. A copy of the original petition perhaps will not be uninteresting. John was attainted the 1st of Edward IV., he was slain on the day before the battle of Towton, by an headless arrow out of a bush. He was accompanied by the flower of Craven. The petition runs thus:

"In most humble and lowly-wise beseecheth yo'r
"highnes, yo'r true subject and faithfull liegman
"Henry Clifford, eldest sonne to John late Lord

“Clifford, that when the said John, amongst other
“persons, for the true service and faithfull legiance
“w’ch he did and owed to King Henry the Sixt, yo’r
“Uncle, in the parliament at Westmynster, the 4th
“day of November in the first year of King Edward
“the Fourth, was attainted and convicted of high
“treason, and by the same act it was ordained that
“the said John late Lord and his heires from thense-
“forth should be disabled to Have, Hould, Inherite or
“Enjoy any name of dignity, estate or preheminance
“within the Realmes of England, Ireland, Wales,
“Calice, or the Marches thereof, and should forfaite
“all his Castles, Manors, Lands, &c. He desireth to
“be restored.

“To the w’ch petic’on the King, in the same par-
“liament, subscribeth,

“SOIT FAITE COME EST DESIER.”

On the accession of Henry VII., Henry Lord Clifford, with the manners and education of a shepherd, emerged from the fells of Cumberland, where he had been concealed for nearly twenty-five years. He was illiterate, but far from deficient in natural understanding; and what strongly marks an ingenuous mind, he in a state of sudden elevation felt depressed by a consciousness of his own deficiencies. On this account he retired to the solitude of Barden-Tower, where he found a retreat equally favourable to taste, to instruction, and to devotion. The limits of his residence shew that he had learned to despise the pomp of greatness, and that a small train of

servants could suffice him who had lived to the age of thirty a servant himself.

This nobleman resided almost entirely, when in Yorkshire, at Barden, for all his charters are dated there.

Under the tuition of the monks at Bolton, he studied astronomy, alchemy, and chemistry. In those peaceful employments Lord Clifford spent the whole reign of Henry VII., and the first year of his son; but in the year 1513, when almost sixty years old, he was appointed to the principal command over the army which fought at Flodden Field, and there shewed that the military genius of the family had neither been chilled in him by age, nor extinguished by habits of peace. He survived the battle ten years, and died April 23rd, 1525, aged about 70. He was a plain man, and went seldom either to court or London, excepting when called to parliament; on which occasion he behaved himself like a wise and good English nobleman. His son, within two years after his accession to the estates and honours of the family, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Cumberland. The following is taken from the original account of his journey, attendants, and expenses upon that occasion. He was ordered as deputy warden of the western marches by the Duke of Richmond.

“My Lords cost from Skipton to London, and att
“London att his Lordship creation in Com’ anno
“xvii Henry viii.

"First paid for my Lords expence and 33 his servants riding from Skipton to London as apperith by the Household Booke £vii. xvs. id.

"Item paid for the expences of my Lords house att London for five weeks and one day, in June and July Ao. xvii Hen. viii. with Horses, Meat and Fewell and all other charges thereunto belonging £xlvi. viis."

A few of the items run thus: "Wyne, iiis. Cheries, iid. Rishes. ivd. Thred. id. Sakket. iv.," most likely to make beds for the servants. The robes of an earl it appears were of crimson velvet and ermine, his dress-shoes of velvet, and the chaps of his sword silver gilt. "To the Cutler for my Lords sword, 13s. 4d. A livery for the parson of Guisley, 13s. 4d." He seems to have been chaplain.

This earl purchased Bolton after the dissolution of the abbey in 1543.

His son, a very different character, is found occasionally residing at Barden. I will copy a letter which his father wrote to a privy-counsellor of Henry VIII. But Henry Clifford had been educated along with that prince, and in consequence of the friendship which existed between them, no further notice was taken of it. The letter runs thus:

"My Lord,

"I doubt not but ye remember when I was afore you with other of the Kings highnesses councel, that ther I shewed unto you the ungodly and ungodely disposition of my sonne Henri

"Clifforde in such wise as yt was abominable to heare
 "yt, not onlie disobeyinge and despytinge my com-
 "aundes, and threatening my servaunts, sayinge
 "that yf ought came to mee he shold utterlie destroye
 "al, as apeireth more likelie in strikyng my pore
 "servaunt Henrie Popeley in peril of dethe, w'ch so
 "lyeth and is lyke to dye. Bot alsoe spoiled my
 "houses, and stole away my propre goods, w'ch was
 "of grete substance, for maynteinyng his inordinate
 "pride and ryot, as more speciallie dyd apere when
 "he dep'tyd out of y^e corte and com into y^e contrie
 "aparely'd himself and hys horse in cloth of gold
 "and goldsmyths wark more lyk a duke then a pore
 "barons sonne as hee ys. And moreover I shewyd
 "untoe you at that tyme, hys daylie studyng how
 "he myght utterlye destroy me hys pore Fader as
 "by daylie otherwyse vexyng and inquetyng of my
 "pore lyfe. And notwithstand'g y^e p'misses, I, by
 "y^e Kynges comaunde and yo'r desire, have sithens
 "giffen unto him £XL. and over that my blessing
 "upon hys gude and lawful demeanor, desyring alsoe
 "y't hee shuld leave y^e daungerous and evyll consaille
 "of certain evyll disposyd p'rsons as wel yonge gents
 "as oth'rs w'ch have before this giffen hym daunger-
 "ous consaille, that yf his shamful disposiciouns were
 "not lokyd upon, and something promysed by his
 "Hyghness, to bryng to drede (as y^e begyning of all
 "wisdome ys to drede God and hys Prynce) he sholde
 "bee utterlie undone for ev'r as wel bodlie as ghost-
 "lie as apeiryth at large, sayinge that he shal caste

“downe one of my servants that be nigh unto mee,
“though they bee in my p’sence. And yet moreover
“he in his countree makyth debate betweine gentil-
“men and troblith divers housys of religioun to bring
“from them ther tythes, shamfully betyng ther ten-
“aunts and s’vants, in such wyse as some whol townes
“are fayne to kepe the churches both nighte and
“daye, and dare not com att ther owne housys.”

How this letter was suffered to remain among the family papers, is a mystery. But the extravagance of a gay and gallant young nobleman, who was cramped in his allowance by a narrow father, and under the influence of a jealous stepmother, were more than sufficient indulgence from the world.

The method this high-spirited young man took to supply his necessities, is characteristic of the times he lived in. Instead of resorting to Jews computing the value of his father’s life, and raising great sums by anticipation, Henry Clifford turned outlaw, assembled a band of dissolute followers, harassed the religious houses, beat their tenants, and forced the inhabitants of whole villages to take sanctuary in their churches. He is said however to have been reclaimed in good time, and there is great reason to hope that his father lived to see the effects of his reformation, for he was a father by his second wife at twenty-four: besides, there is no hint of his misconduct after this, as a husband or a subject.

This was in 1512 or 1513, when Henry Clifford was about twenty. It is conjectured that he was the

hero of "The Not Browne Mayd." That beautiful poem was first printed about 1521.

Little can be inferred from the general qualification of an outlaw being skilled in archery,—“such an archere as men say that ye be.” But when the person specifically describes “Westmarland” as his heritage, we must either suppose the whole story to be a fiction, or refer it to one of the wild adventures of Henry Clifford, who really led the life of an outlaw within ten years of the time. The “great lynage of the ladye” may well agree with Lady Percy ; and what is more probable than that he might have lurked in the forests of the Percy family, and won the lady’s heart under a disguise which he had taken care to assure her concealed a knight? for the barony of Westmoreland was the inheritance of Henry Clifford alone.

Barden Tower seems to have been neglected by the two next earls ; and when the Countess of Pembroke succeeded to her inheritance, it was a ruin.

From the inventory taken A. D. 1572, after the death of the second earl, it appears that the hall and kitchens at Barden Tower were furnished, but that the bed-rooms were empty ; from which I conclude that the family resorted thither for the pleasures of the chace, dined at the tower, and returned to Skipton in the evening.

In this inventory the chapel is mentioned for the first time ; and the following items must not be omitted.

"It'm a old Charriett with 11 p'r of weeles bound
"with iron, and cheynes belonging thereto xxxs.

"It'm one Chariet with all apperteyning."

If in feudal times the poor were held in great subjection by their lords, it appears by the following letter that they were held as much in bondage by the sovereign.

The second wife of Henry Lord Clifford, the shepherd, was a lady of uncommon attractions; and after his death, by the procurement of Henry VIII., gave her hand to Richard Grey, younger son of Thomas Marquis of Dorset.

At that time, and long after, it was a part of the king's prerogative to interpose in the marriage of his nobility. The following refers to the last transaction, and is taken from the Pudsey papers.

"BY THE KING.

"To our der welbylovyd lady Clifforth, our Widow.

"Ryght der and welbylovyd, we grete you well,
"and for sartan cawsys and co'siderasyns us specyally
"mowvyng co'sarnynge your owne estate and p'fet,
"hertely desyr'g and pu'y you at your owne comodote
"and laser, to repar unto us, and at your theder
"comyng ye sall know our farther mynde, wych sall
"ryght wele satisfye, content and plesse you. Fale
"ye not therfor thus to doe, as ye tender our plesur.

"Gfeyn under our signet, at our monestery of
"Scherticy—The xx. day of December."

This second earl of Cumberland was made, at the coronation of queen Anne Bullen, knight of the Bath,

when only sixteen years old ; and by the interest of Henry VIII., a firm and constant friend of the family, he married, in 1537, lady Ellinor Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk by Mary. queen dowager of France, daughter of Henry VII. This royal alliance brought with it a train of expenses, which compelled him to alienate the great manor of Temedbury, co. Hereford, the oldest estate in the family ; but after the death of this lady, in 1547, he retired into the country, and grew rich. Soon after this he fell sick, and was reduced to such extreme weakness, that his physicians thought him dead. His body was stripped, laid out upon a table, and covered with a hearse-cloth of black velvet, when some of his attendants, by whom he was greatly beloved, perceived symptoms of returning life : he was once more put to bed, and by the help of warm clothes without, and cordials within, gradually recovered ; but for a month or more his greatest sustenance was milk sucked from a woman's breast. He was restored to complete health, and became a strong man. In 1552 or 3, he married, for his second wife, Anne, daughter of William Lord Dacre, and had a son.

I will copy a letter concerning this noble family, from the earl of Bedford to queen Elizabeth.

“Maye it pleas y'r most excellent Majestie to be
 “advertized that heretofore as it is well knowne to
 “manie ther hath bene communication betwene my
 “Lo' of Cumberland and me, for the marryge of his
 “son to one of my D'rs, and beyng now informed

“that he is in some danger, I do presume to bee a
“suiter to y’r Highness, that I may have the ward-
“ship of his son if it stands with y’r Majesties plea-
“sure, and thereby I shal think myself most bounden
“to y’r Maj’ie.

“From Russell Place this 3d of Jan.”

The petition was granted, and the marriage took effect.

Henry V., and last earl of Cumberland, was appointed governor of the city of York ; and the tower, which was built by William of Normandy, was repaired and fortified by him. It has ever since that period been called “Clifford’s Tower.” He caused his arms to be placed over the entrance ; and on the top, a platform was erected, on which cannon were mounted. The walls are ten feet thick. In 1684, on the festival of St. George, when Sir John Reresby was governor, the magazine blew up, reducing the tower to a mere shell, in which state it has ever since remained.

Earl Henry saw the beginning of the great rebellion ; but he died at York, December 11th, 1643.

To be perfectly sensible of the liberty we enjoy, let us compare it with “the golden days of good queen Bess,” whom the people are so fond of praising and talking about.

The following copy of an original letter from the queen to Dr. Heaton, bishop of Ely, is taken from the register of Ely. He had promised to exchange some land, but would not, until he received the following letter, which made him comply.

“PROUD PRELATE!

“I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but I would have you to know, that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by — I will immediately unfrock you.

“Your’s as you demean yourself.

ELIZABETH.”

Barden Tower was mostly the residence of Anne Countess of Pembroke, cousin to the last Earl of Cumberland. She was as illustrious a woman as any in that age, and was an eminent and virtuous character.

I will give the articles of agreement between her and Thomas Day the elder, and Thomas Day the younger, concerning the repairs of Barden Tower.

“It is hereby required that the parties shall pull down so many of the walls of Barden Tower as the said Rt. Hon. Countess hath lately appointed, and shall build both the walls of the house and chapell adjoining in such sorte as hath bene sett out, and shall pull downe all the ould walls about the said house and chapell as shall be thought fit, and shall repair all such windows, arches, doors, and other places about the said house and chapell, as shall be thought fit by the Countesse, and shall raise a parpointe wall of a yard high for battlements round about the said house. And in consideration of the work above said, the said Countesse is to pay the parties the sum of £100.

“The said work is to begin in March, and to be
“ended at Michaelmas which shall be in the yere
“1657.

This is recorded in an inscription still remaining,
cut in the stone over the entrance.

Three years before the date of the last-mentioned transaction, this indefatigable lady restored the park of Barden, as appears from the following contract between the Rt. Hon. Countess of Pembroke, and Elizabeth Countess of Cork, dated May 20th, 1654, concerning the deer which were to be driven into Barden Park.

“That as soon as a certain number shall be taken,
“the said number shall remain in the Parke of Bar-
“den, untill such time as there shall be a parke
“walled in and made staunch at Bolton or Stedhouse
“by the Countesse of Corke, and then yt one half
“of the said number of deer shall be redelivered by
“the s’d Countesse of Pembroke, or her appointment,
“to the Countesse of Cork or her appointment.”

From this it seems that the heiresses of the elder and younger line of the Cliffords, having succeeded to their respective portions of the family estates, the deer which had hitherto ranged at large over both, were now to be divided and enclosed. From this circumstance we are enabled to fix the era when the ancient forests of Craven were finally depopulated of their old and stately inhabitants; and we have here a positive proof that the stags which yet adorn its summits are lineal descendants of that wild race

which anciently spread from Skipton to Longstrother, at once the pride, the chase and the luxury of Romille and Albemarle, of Percy and the Cliffords.

Lady Anne lost her second husband, the Earl of Pembroke, in 1649. She then resided in the country, in great honour and esteem. Five of her castles, as well as Barden Tower, were thrown down and demolished. She then repaired Skipton Castle. The king's minister wished to choose a person for one of her boroughs; but she sent him the following answer.

"I have been bullied by an Usurper—I have been neglected by a Court; but I will not be dictated to by a Subject. Your man sha'n't stand.

"Anne Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery."

The manor and chase of Barden, containing by survey 3,232 acres, were separated from the other demesnes of Skipton in the 9th of James, when the Earl of Burlington brought an action of ejectment against the Earl of Thanet, and finally prevailed.

In the year 1774, Barden Tower was entire. The lead and timbers of the roof have since been taken away, and it has now that picturesque form which only dilapidated remains have the privilege of assuming.

The chapel, which stands apart from the tower, is still kept in repair, and used for public worship. It was in all probability built by Henry the Shepherd, and is under Skipton.

There are so many documents before me concerning the dilapidated Barden Tower, that I must content

myself with extracting only a few more ; they are so interwoven with those relative to Skipton.

In 1455, Thomas Lord Clifford was slain at St. Alban's. His daughter Elizabeth was contracted, at six years old, to Robert son of Sir William Plumptre ; she being carried to the chapel in Skipton Castle in the arms of John Garth. Robert dying, she was at twelve years of age married to William, the brother of Robert,—Sir William Plumptre promising that they should not “ ligg together till she was sixteen.” At eighteen she was the mother of Margaret Lady Roucliffe.

The following is a copy of a warrant given to Sir William Stubbs, “ y'e P'son or Chaplayne ” :—

“ HENRY LORD CLIFFORD, &c.

“ To my auditor or auditors, receyvour or “ receyvors, gretyng. I will y't ye allow, from “ hensforth, yerely, at my audyt at St. Lukemas, “ unto Sir William Stubbs, P'son of my Castell of “ Skipton, in full payment of such dewes as belong “ unto his p'sonage, for ev'y yere y't I lye not at my “ said Castell, xxvi. s. and viii. d. for iv quarters of “ whete and thretene sh. and four d. for a gowne ; “ and for the space y't I lye at my said castell at eny “ tyme within y'e seid yere or yeres ye do abate as “ much of y'e seid allowance accordyng to ye old “ and auntyent custome.”

“ Geven at my lodge in Berden xxiii Sep., in ye “ viii yere of King Henry viii.”

The following is a singular relic of feudal sub-

jection:—A widow's petition for licence to marry again.

“To the R. Hon'ble Anne Countesse of Cu'berland.

“Humblely shewethe unto y'r honor, yo'r
“poore supplyantis, Jeane Lawson, widow, &c. &c.

Answer.—“Touching theys marradg, her La' wyll
“not be agaynst. But she wyll not gyve leave that
“they shall marry to y'e fermald.

Barden y'e 2 of August, 1579.

BOLTON,

Or the town of the principal mansion, a Saxon cure.

From writings belonging to the Lambert families, it is stated that “Erle Edwyn, an Anglo-Saxon, “before the Conquest, was seized of the man. of “Bodleton in demfyn. And the same Erle continued his possessions in the man. of Bolton cu- “soka in the yere of the Conquest 1066. And five “yeres aft. the which fyft yere he fled the Courte of “William Conqueror, and in going to Scotland was “slayn by his own attendants. And his Brother “Morcarus, Erle of Northumberlande, and the Biu- “shop of Doreham, fled into the Isle of Ely, he was “there taken, and Morcarus was comyt to y^e toure “and y'r laye duryng the lyf of William Conqueror, “and at his deth he delyv'd hym and Kinge Harold's “sone. But the Biushop of Doreham was pynd to “deth in Abyngdon Abbey, or would not ete, and “then was all ther londes forfyt to and for the

“Kinge.” In his hands they remained from the sixth to the twelfth of his reign. “After this time Will’m Conq’r gaf to his kyn and freyndes xxxii M. Knyghtes fees, dequibus he gaf to Helto Malyverer “yt’ cam forth of Normandy with hym oon hole fee “w’ch is xiiii. carues, and every carue viii Oyg. in “Helifeld, Malgholm, Otterburn, &c. Helto and “Billiholt his wyf” (most likely a Saxon Lady,) “had other grants.

“Stephen Erle of Albem’le, sone of Odo Meschines “first Erle of Abem’le who married Williams Suster, “and bare his Standard the day of conquest at “Battell, ————— in Malholm, w’ch makes a “carue and haf.

“Sir W’m Middelton, Knt., and W’m Clapeham “squyer, whos auncestors maryed Malyverer’s heir “hath in demene and s’vice at this day, meaning “Betmesley, Helifeld, Malgholm, &c.”

The above is taken from original evidences of John Lambert, a great historian, and he concludes in the following manner:—

“Dns Rex Henricus octavus.

“His G’ce gaf to John Lambert, by his l’res “pate’ts dated iv die Mareii, anno xxxi Regni suo.”

A great part of the narrative is illegible.

In 1066, the troops of Toston, furnished by the court of Flanders, instigated by William of Normandy, against Harold, pillaged the coast of Lincolnshire, when they were encountered by Edwin and Morcar, who routed them till they took refuge in

Scotland. They also fought against the Norwegians at Fulford and Battle-bridge, where they made themselves masters of their ships then lying in the Ouse. In September the same year, after that hard-fought battle at Hastings, with William I., when Harold and a great part of the English army were slain, they brought off, by their good generalship, the remainder, and retreated to London, where they fought William, and were repulsed again. After this they disbanded their troops, and solicited pardon, which William granted, but always had them about his court, that he might have a strict eye upon them.

As the English by their valour only expected a deliverance from the oppression of William, in 1070, the two brothers, being in danger from William's jealousy, left the court, and repaired to Ely, to join a great number of malcontents. Edwin was despatched to Scotland, to crave help, and was killed on the road. Morcar was taken and confined in the tower. Egelevin, Bishop of Durham, was starved to death at Abingdon. William, after quelling the insurrection in the North, swore by the splendour of God that he would not leave a Northumbrian alive, and ravaged the country in so cruel a manner, that he left not a house standing between York and Durham.

Batell, the place before-mentioned, is in Sussex, where the Duke of Normandy had his three horses killed under him, and was frequently in great danger. King Harold was shot dead by an arrow that pierced

his brain. His loss was about ten thousand. The Duke lost six thousand. He ordered his army to kneel and return thanks for his victory, and founded an abbey on the spot where Harold fell.

“Alice Romeley, the last of the name, Doght’r
“and heir to Cecily and W’m de Meschines, Lord of
“Copeland, did t’nslate Embsey Priory to Bolton.
“The Priors of Bolton kept ther’ Corts at Malgham.”

After Earl Edwin, (who was the son of Leofwine, and brother of Leofric Earl of Mercia,) it was somewhat remarkable that the posterity of this family in the second generation became possessed of their estates again, by the marriage of William de Meschines with Cecelia de Romille; William being great-grandson to the Earl of Mercia, and brother to Ranulph Earl of Chester, who died 1129. In the choice of a situation for the seat of his barony, Romille had nothing but the face of nature to direct him. He fixed upon Skipton, and soon after built a castle there, which from a poor dependant village soon became a respectable town,—the inhabitants of the adjoining country finding protection under its walls. According to Gab. de Moulin, Romille was an ancient and considerable family in Normandy, who came to this country with William, in 1066.

In 1088, Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, son of the sister of William I., was seized with Earl Mowbray, and others, by William II., as chief conspirators; and, as Churchill says, were cruelly treated. And in the time of Henry IV., Mowbray, Earl Marshall, and

the Archbishop of York, forfeited their heads; but Piercy, Earl of Northumberland, escaped into Scotland, and was slain afterwards at Bramham-Moor. They, with the descendants of John of Gaunt, were the head of the White-Rose party. In their inhuman wars, every cruelty was inflicted. John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, &c., married Anne, grand-daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, son of Edward III.

In Stephen's reign, 1138, the Norman chiefs plundered and burnt the North of England. Their licentiousness and oppression drove them to wish for a change, and to fix the crown upon David king of Scotland, the next heir in the Saxon line. The inhabitants became a prey to the Norman tyrants, who pillaged the country—loaded the limbs of the inhabitants with shackles—violated their wives and daughters—burned their habitations, and compelled the English to erect castles and lodges for their safety and pleasure.

David advanced as far as Baggamoor, about two miles from Northallerton, where they were met by an English army under the command of William Earl of Albemarle, accompanied by Roger Mowbray of Harewood, and all the Northern barons. In a sort of wheel-carriage they erected a banner on a long pole, at the top of which was a cross, from which it acquired the name of "The Battle of the Standard." It was long and bloody, and at one time doubtful, till an old soldier cut off a man's head, held it up on the point of his spear, and calling aloud—"Behold the

head of the Scotch king!"—the troops rallied, renewed the battle, and won the victory. Stephen was so well pleased with this conquest, that he conferred upon William of Albemarle the additional title of "Yorkshire."

The great barons about this time assumed a sovereign power, greatly oppressed the people, and coined money in their own castles.

In 1153, Henry II. issued a proclamation for demolishing the strong castles, which had been for some time receptacles of rapine, oppression, and rebellion. Several noblemen resented it; among whom the chief was William le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, who ruled in Stephen's reign, after the Battle of the Standard, with sovereign power in the North. He refused to deliver up the strong castle of Scarborough, which he had rendered almost impregnable, and only submitted on the king marching with a large army into Yorkshire for that purpose. Henry took from him the title of "Yorkshire," which Stephen had given him for his bravery at the Battle of the Standard on Baggamoor. This William of Albemarle was Lord of Holderness, and in the latter part of his life was frequently called William le Gross. He was grandson to William de Meschines and Cecelia de Romille, and died in 1179. Avelyne de Fortibus, the last heiress of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, married Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed Crouchback, who died July sixth, 1269, without issue, which caused John de Eston to claim the earl-

dom of Albemarle, as heir-at-law to Avelyne, on their demise.

Edward I. endeavoured to obtain possession of this barony, (Skipton,) as well as other lands belonging to the earldom, through the artifice of one Stratton, a priest, who had great influence over the Countess Avelyne, and by his wicked acts forged a charter to which he affixed the seal of the Countess, after her death, in favour of Edward I.; but it was contested by John de Eston, who proved himself descended from the Earl of Albemarle. The king unable to evade the claim of his competitor, agreed to give him a consideration, of which the manor of Appletrewick was part.

From this period, till the first of Edward II., 1307, Skipton was vested in the crown, when he gave it to his minion, Piers de Gaveston, who enjoyed it but a short time. The next alienation transferred it, in 1310, to the family of Robert de Clifford, who, with the exception of one single attainder, have held it ever since; for the present Duke of Devonshire, who represents the last Earl of Cumberland, is the owner of Bolton and the Percy Fee. During the longer part of which time they have resided at Skipton castle, or in the manor, in great wealth and honour. The grant bears date the fourth year of Edward II., 1311, and is in Latin.

Three hundred years after, Francis Earl of Cumberland ordered a survey of the several manors, and compared each item with that which was made before,

from which I have taken a few lines to shew the difference of the value in that time.

This instrument is dated "20th Octobris."

" Skipton Valuation.

In 1311.

In 1612.

" Two Corn-Mills - - -	£ 13 6 8	now	30 £.
" Arrable Land per Acre , - - -	10	now	— 6s.
" Pasture ground - - - - -	4	now	— 5s.
" Meadow, 68 acres, - - - - -	2 6	now	— 7s.
" The Fulling Mill - - - - -	10 0	now	— 6s.

" The profits of the weekly market, and two Fairs
" in the year, £16 13s. 4d., not now so much."

Then follow " Skibden, Holden-cum-Gilgrange,
" Holme, Stirton, Thorleby, Elso, Crookrise, and
" Barden Forest." Barden, and the parks following,
being in the lord's hands, were not valued: viz.—

" The old Parke adjoining the Castle.

" The parkes George, Crookrise, and Skiracks.

" The parke wherein Barden Tower standeth.

" The great rough parke," now in two.

In the valuation of Stirton and Thorleby, I find the following:—

In 1311.

1612.

Rents of Freeholders - 1s.	now a Hawke or	3s. 4d.
The Tallage for 8 Bondmen	30s.	now - - Nihil.
Fines were paid by prædial slaves } for leave to marry their children }	- -	Nihil.

Total value in 1311, £200; in 1612, £749 3s. 2d.

An inventory of stock taken in 1572, belonging to the second Earl.

“Demaynes of Bolton, 13 Oxen £17 6s. 8d.

“Item - 16 Stotts £1 13s. 4d. each

“Horses and Geldings.

“Great Marcantony, stoned, - £20

“Young Marcantony, stoned, - £16

“Grey Clyfford, - - - - £11

“Whyte Dacre, - - - - £10

“Sorell Tempest, - - - - £4

“Whit Tempest, - - - - £5

“Baye Tempest, - - - - £5

“Baye Myddleton, - - - - £1

“Mayres and followers, 11. Carthorses, 10.”

George Earl of Cumberland was a great but un-amiable man, in great favour with queen Elizabeth, and employed in several actions against the Spanish Armada, as well as in other engagements. From the family papers at Bolton, the following are selected: they were written by George Earl of Cumberland.

“*To the ryght honorable Fransis Walsy'gham Knyght*

“*hir Majestyes schyfe secritary.*

SIR,

“Beinge at Plymouthe, to water, I harde
 “of a hulcke beten in by foule wether, by Hope, a
 “toun 23 myle from thence. She was one of the
 “Spanyshe Flyte, and it was reported the Duke was
 “in hir, with great store of treasur; therefore I ridde
 “thither with M. Cary and M. Harris, whoe then
 “were w'th me, to knowe the truthe of it. We
 “founde noe such thyng as was reported of the
 “Duke; but a shippe suche and soe furnished, as by

“an examination taken by hus, and herew'th you
 “may perseve. M. Cary stayeth at the place, to
 “kepe hir from spoylynge by the cuntry-men, till
 “youre further directions. Thus much they have
 “intreted me to maeke knowne to you ; and thus in
 “haste I co'mitte you to God. From Malborowe,
 “this 29th of October, 1588.

“Your lovyng Frynde,

GEORGE CUMBERLAND.”

By “the Duke” is meant the Spanish Admiral, the Duke of Medina Sidonia. There are a many other letters concerning the same subject.

Another manuscript journal is entitled as follows :

“A Vyag pretendyd to the Indya, set forth by the
 “goode Earle of Cumberland, with two Shipps, and
 “a pinnys.

“Nov. 5th, our men went on shor, and feth rys
 “abord, and burnt the rest of the houses in the
 “Negers towne, and our bot went downe to the
 “outermost pointe of the Ryver, and burnt a towne,
 “and brout away all the rys that was in the
 “towne.”

After this employment on the Saturday, mark the next article !

“6th, being Sunday, we sarvyd God.”

Surely the barefaced irreligion of the present day, is more tolerable than such sanctified iniquity !

Dr. Whitaker thinks that some remains of personal slavery continued here in the reign of Elizabeth. It is well known that this unhappy condition was

suffered to continue among the tenants of the religious houses after it was abolished every where else.

The following letter is taken from the Bolton papers,—the place near Sally Abbey :

“22d. R. Eliz. To the Ryght Hon. G. Erle of Cumberland.

“In most humble manner compleaning, sheweth,
 “that wheras we and our Auncestors in the tyme of
 “s’vice of the King or Quenes Majestie, and foras-
 “much as wee are nowe tenants to one Edwarde
 “Darcy, Esquyre, attending at the Courte, who
 “offereth to sell us, but houldeth yt att soe un-
 “reasonable a price as wee are never able to pay,
 “and for that wee are in choyce to purchase yt our-
 “selves, or to chusee our landlorde. Soe yt is ryght
 “hon’ble that wee of one our generall assente are
 “most hartilie desyrus that yt would pleas y’r
 “hon’or to bye and purchase us, so as wee myght be
 “wholly und’r y’r honors rule, for good-will and
 “good reporte wee heare of y’r honor. Wee have
 “offered to give for the purchase three score yeares
 “fyne, but this wyll not satisfy hym. And nowe he
 “meaneth to expule us. And we are in numbre
 “seven score people, and above, and have noe other
 “livynge to goe unto. Soe wee knowe no way what
 “to doe.

“Your Honors poore supplyants, the Inhabitants
 “of Freer Staynforthe.”

It appears the Earl could not purchase them, for he had too far involved himself by his extravagant expenses.

At one of those romantic spectacles so fashionable in the reign of Elizabeth, he delivered a speech in the character of a pensive and discontented knight. In a doleful strain he complains that he had thrown his lands into the sea, alluding to the great waste he had made of his estates, in equipping ships, and even squadrons, at his own expense. He calls the queen "the fairest of all ladies," "Cynthia's brightness," &c., when she had attained the blooming age of sixty-seven.

He was at the head of those who united in application to Elizabeth for a charter to trade to the East Indies, which she granted. This charter forms the ground-work of the charter of the present East-India Company.

He died 1605, 29th of October. His titles were, "Earl of Cumberland, Lord Clifford, Viscount Vessie, Lord of the honour of Skipton in Craven, Knight of the Garter, one of the Privy-Council, Lord Warden of the city of Carlisle and the West Marches."

The illustrious race of Cliffords takes origin from William I. In a later age its blood was mingled with that of the Plantagenets. The seventh Lord de Clifford married a daughter of the celebrated Hotspur by Elizabeth his wife, whose father was Edward Mortimer, Earl of March. Notwithstanding this alliance with the house of York, two successive Lords de Clifford were slain in the civil wars fighting on the Lancastrian side. The last of them was surnamed "The Butcher." His widow, from a well-founded dread of the vengeance of the Yorkists, caused his

son and heir to be concealed as a shepherd's boy in the fells of Westmoreland, totally unsuspecting of his origin.

In the person of Henry VII., the Lancaster line came to the throne. He restored the honor and estates to this peasant young man, formerly a shepherd ; but when he had been possessed of the large possessions for some time, he obtained, for his domestic homely virtues, the surname of "the good," and was created, by Henry VIII, Earl of Cumberland. George, his son and successor, became the most celebrated of this distinguished family. The death of his father brought him under the wardship of queen Elizabeth, who sent him to pursue his studies at Cambridge, under Dr. Whitgift. In 1586, he fitted out three ships and a pinnace, to cruise against the Spaniards, and plunder their settlements. In 1588 he commanded his own ship, and joined the fleet appointed to hang upon the Spanish Armada ; and on several occasions, especially in the last action off Calais, he signalized himself by uncommon and undaunted courage. His vigorous attacks were of that nature, that Elizabeth always accompanied the loan of her ships with the express condition that he should never lay any of her's on board a Spanish one, lest both should be destroyed. The benefit of these voyages frequently caused the influx of sudden wealth, which only administered food to that magnificent profusion in which he finally squandered both his acquisition and his patrimony. In games of chivalry he bore off the prize of courage

and dexterity from all the peers ; and her Majesty, to encourage his devotedness to her, gave him an envied pledge of favour,—she dropped her glove, and on his presenting it, she graciously desired him to keep it. He had the trophy encircled with diamonds ; and ever after, at all tilts and tourneys, placed it in front of his high-crowned hat. His conversion to Protestantism was regarded by Elizabeth with feelings of peculiar complacency ; and in 1595 she was pleased to confer upon the earl the insignia of the Garter ; and on the formal resignation by that veteran of the tilt-yard, Sir Henry Leigh, as the queen's champion, so long his glory and delight, she appointed the Earl of Cumberland his successor.

In a memorandum of the expenses of Lord and Lady Clifford, I find the following:—"To Captayne "Robinson, by my Lo' Com'ds, for writing letters of "news in London, £5 for half-a-year.* Lost at "Billiards to Sir S. Tempest, of Broughton, £2. A "pair of seal-skin Gloves 20s." Sleeping-gloves are mentioned at an inferior price.

From Dr. Whitaker's anecdotes of the Broughton family, I copy the following:—

John Tempest, an ecclesiastic, writes to his father on his return from a mission in the East, dated Salonica. After describing the country, the manners, and the superstition of the nations, in a long and

* Before printed Newspapers were, great families had a writer in London. The first English Newspaper, entitled the English Mercury, was published in April, 1588.

well-written letter, he says, "In the matter of religion I saw that nothing could be done. I got an audience, as an English gentleman, with Achmet, formerly Marquis de Benneval, a Frenchman, who was governor. In our discourse, Achmet said, Religion is the manner of serving one and the same God which suits best the constitution of each respective country. You in England follow the religion as by law established; and being obliged by my enemies to come into Turkey, upon the same principle I am become a Turk."

These sentiments have been acted upon long after that period by the once great ruler of that unprincipled nation. It is a very curious and sensible letter.

Dr. R. Richardson, in his Natural History of Yorkshire, says, "About six years ago, great quantities of tench were taken in a pond belonging to S. Tempest, Esq., of Broughton, in Craven, on a Monday, towards night, and some brought to Bradford on Tuesday. Six of them were sent to me by Mr. Ferrand, the vicar, on Wednesday. I not being at home, the basket was set upon the kitchen table, not far from a good fire, where it continued till Thursday morning. Upon opening the basket, I thought the eyes of some of them looked clear. I put them in a pail of water, and in less than two hours' time they swam very lively in the water. The remaining having no signs of life, I put them into the same pail, and before night they all swam about in it."

Betwixt Barden and Bolton, the valley nearly closes, and both sides are overhung by deep and solemn woods, from which huge masses of perpendicular grey rock jut out at intervals. The water, nearly lost in deep clefts of the rocks, next becomes an horned flood, enclosing a woody island,—sometimes reposes a moment,—then resumes its native character—rapid and impetuous.

An immense deep chasm in the broad strand of native grit-stone, full of rock-basons, “or pots of the lin,” forms the Strid, where its deep and solemn roar, like the voice of the angry spirit of the water, is heard far above and below, amidst the silence of the surrounding woods.

But the beauties of this part of the valley must be seen, for it beggars all description, you are lost in admiration, not knowing how to begin or how to end.

In the woods on the north side of the river, I have seen the singularity of a heronry, where they convene as rooks, and build in high trees nearly in the same manner.

In the deepest recess of the valley, is “The Strid,” where the whole body of the water is contracted into a rough rocky channel, in several places not six feet wide, and shot with rapidity from rock to rock. Above your head are projections of grey tower-like rocks; lichens of various hues, and loose streaming canopies of ling, starting out at intervals, form a mixed sensation of gloom and cheerfulness.

It was here that a young lady, last year, (a Miss

Pool, from London,) lost her life. When looking on the rapid vortex, on the edge of a rock, she was overcome by the roar of the foaming water, and fell headlong in. The body was not found till the following day.

BOLTON PRIORY.

This remnant of a ruin stands beautifully upon a curvature on the banks of the Wharfe, sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundation, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect.

It is to the Rev. William Carr, B. D., late F. M. College Oxford, the present Rector of Aston, Torald, and Tubney, Berks., that the beauties of Bolton are so judiciously displayed, by laying out the rides and walks with such perfect and elegant taste.

A number of antiquities have been discovered in and about this Priory, by clearing away the rubbish, particularly about the south transept, where is the tomb of Christopher Wood, who was the eighteenth Prior, and died in 1483. His effigy, in robes, is cut on the tomb-stone, with his name, &c., in a beautiful text hand, having X instead of the first syllable in the name, which is often seen in old writing. Near to it has been discovered, as it is judged, a number of vaults, arched and covered with tessellated red tiles, all in excellent preservation; which will, it is supposed, prove, when opened, to be the family vaults of the Cliffords, so long unaccounted for, and anxiously sought after.

The public are much indebted to the Rev. William Carr, for his indefatigable attention in bringing to light the concealed charms of Bolton.

Near the gate-way, and within the ancient limits of the Priory, several houses have been erected from its ruins, as is evident from the fine-wrought stones now seen in front of them, and other fragments of antiquity strewed about the road-side. This violation hath been put a stop to by the present Rev. Gentleman above-mentioned.

Opposite the East Window of the Priory, the river washes the rock nearly perpendicular, where the water mingles its murmurs with the sympathizing towering trees, which frequently attract the roost of reputed birds of omen, and fills the mind with those sublime ideas which only can be felt but when viewing these magnificent reliques of worldly furniture.

About the Priory, the prospect is rich, soft, and pleasing. Fine pastures, and a moderate reach of the river, all combine to make a perfect landscape. The bounding fells beyond, neither too near nor too lofty, are spotted with native wood.

Dr. Whitaker says, "In the deep solitude of the woods betwixt Bolton and Barden, the Wharf suddenly contracts itself to a rocky channel little more than four feet wide, and pours through the tremendous fissure with a rapidity proportioned to its confinement. The place was anciently, as it is yet, called The Strid, from a feat often exercised by persons of more agility than prudence, who stride

“from brink to brink, regardless of the destruction
“which awaits a faltering step. Such, according to
“tradition, was the fate of young Romille, who in-
“considerately bounding over the chasm with a grey-
“hound in his leash, the animal hung back, and
“drew his unfortunate master into the torrent. The
“forester who accompanied Romille, and beheld his
“fate, returned to the Lady Eliza, and, with despair
“in his countenance, enquired ‘What is good for a
“bootless bene?’ (*unavailing prayer.*) To which
“the mother, apprehending some great calamity had
“befallen her son, instantly replied, ‘Endless sorrow.’
“This misfortune is said to have occasioned the
“translation of the Priory from Embsay to Bolton,
“for they secretly languished for its fine fields and
“woods.”

Grose, in his antiquities, says, “In the year 1120,
“in consequence of this fatal accident, a Priory for
“canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, was
“founded at Embesea, near Skipton in Craven, dedi-
“cated to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St.
“Cuthbert. And in the first of Henry II., anno
“1151, it was removed to Bolton by Adelsia de
“Romelli, daughter of the foundress, she giving to
“the monks the manor of Bolton in exchange for
“Stretton and Skibdune. They afterwards received
“several benefactions from Halto Mauleverer, Eliza-
“beth de Fortibus, James de Eston, and others,
“which were confirmed by king Henry I., Edward I.,
“and Edward II. This house owing subjection to

“ the Priory of Huntingdon, was discharged therefrom
“ by Pope Celestin III. They possessed the manors
“ of three villages, the patronage of seven churches,
“ free-warren in fourteen townships, a fair at Embsay,
“ and the tithes of all the wild-beasts taken in Craven.
“ The whole, in rents, mills, and tithes, from Michael-
“ mas, 1324, to the same feast in 1325, £444. 17s.
“ 4d.: but by the rental taken in 1535, its revenues
“ amounted only to £302. 9s. 3d.”

In the twenty-sixth of Edward III., John de Insula, Lord of Rougemont, remitted to these monks an annual payment of £100, on condition that they should maintain six chaplains at Harewood, or seven at Bolton; and in the year 1367 a chantry was founded here by Thomas Bradley and John de Otterborne, who granted certain lands to find a secular chaplain to celebrate divine service for their souls, and the souls of their wives, which was confirmed by Archbishop Thoresby. Here were buried, as directed by their wills, Katherine and Margaret, daughters of Sir Peter Mauleverer, Knt.; John Clapham, and John Young, Esqrs.

In the survey of Dr. Johnson, M. D., of Pontefract, it is thus described in 1670.

“ The Priory church is made in form of a cross, the
“ steeple in the middle. The cloisters, confession-
“ house, lodgings, &c., are upon the south side. A
“ square court was upon the west side of these cloisters,
“ and a great building west of that court, both ends
“ adjoining the Priory's church. There stands a

“stately square building a little to the westward,
 “which was the gate-house of the Priory. The river
 “runs eastward of it, and across it there is a prospect
 “of a steep rock. At the west end there was a late
 “erection of a steeple, which seems to lengthen the
 “body of the church, and covers the old front. Upon
 “the entry of this new erection, over the door, is
 “carved on a verge all along,—‘In the year of our
 5 “Lord 1420, R. (for Richard Moon,) began this
 “foundation; to whose soul, God have mercy!’ He
 “was of the Moons of Haslewood.

“There is one statue, now, 1670, leaning against
 “the wall, representing the Lady Romelli. Upon
 “the north side of the choir of the Claphams, there is
 “a vault for setting bodies erect in. In the first
 “order of the north side, arg. three greyhounds curreant,
 “S. collard, of the first; in the second order, arg.
 “five fusils in fess, or, charged with as many roses;
 “in the third order, the arms of England, and G. a
 “fess, between two greyhounds curreant, arg; on the
 “south side, first England and Nevil’s arms, and arg.
 “a cross, or, saltire. G. and G. a cross formee, and
 “varry arg. and az.

“The second order a lyon rampart, G. crowned,
 “or, in a bordure azure besanter. The third order,
 “the fusils and rose, old Percy’s arms. The fourth,
 “nothing. The fifth contains the Nevil’s arms.” He
 gives a long account of the rest.

The establishment of this Priory consisted of a
 prior, (who had a house, a hall, a chapel, stables,

&c., distinct from those of the Priory,) fifteen canons, and two conversi; besides these, the armigeri, or gentlemen dependant on the house, who had clothing, board, and lodging; the liberi servientes within and without; and, lastly, the garciones, who were vills, or domestic slaves. Of the free servants, "intra curiam," about thirty, among whom are distinguished the carpenters, cooks, brewer, baker, smiths, hokarius, fagotarius, and the ductor saccorum. All these received wages from ten to three shillings each per annum. The extra curiam, or those employed in husbandry upon the farms and granges, were from seventy to one hundred and eight, of whom John le Lambhird is stiled Magister Bercharise. And in the catalogue of names are found Adam Blunder, Simon Paunche, Richard Drunken, Tom Noght, and Whirle the carter.

The number of garciones, or slaves, must have been great. The prior had more than twenty; and even the conversi had each one. The slaves were clothed in the coarsest cloth, and had no wages. In general they were furnished with bows and arrows, for the use of the chase, and assisted in netting game and fish, with other low offices of drudgery.

The whole establishment at Bolton consisted of more than two hundred persons. The following is a statement of one year's provisions:—wheat-flour used in conventual bread, three hundred and nineteen quarters; barley-meal for the same, one hundred and twelve quarters; oatmeal for pottage, eighty

quarters; ditto for dogs, thirty-nine quarters; for the horses, four hundred and eleven quarters; oats malted for ale, six hundred and thirty-six quarters; barley, eighty quarters. They generally brewed twelve quarters at each pandoxation, as it was termed, once a week, and sometimes oftener. With respect to animal food, besides venison, fish, poultry, &c., they slaughtered in one year, sixty-four oxen, thirty-five cows, one steer, one hundred and forty sheep, and sixty-nine pigs. They consumed in the same year one hundred and thirteen stones of butter, and four quarters of fine flour, in pies and pasties.

Their spiceries in one year were—almonds, 200lb., 33s.; rice, 72lb., 9s.; pepper, 19lb., 21s. 7d.; saffron, 4lb., 23s.; cummin, 25lb., 2s. 8d.; one quartern of maces, one rase of figs and raisins, &c. &c. Most of these were bought for the great festival of the assumption, which was celebrated as the foundation-day of the Priory; and for the same occasion, the canons purchased three salmons, twenty-four lampreys de nantz, an esturgeon, two hundred and a quarter of lamprons, and three hundred eels.

The reader has now pretty nearly a bill of fare of a festival-dinner at Bolton six centuries ago. The canons held that good eating required good drinking, for within the year they paid “for one dolium of wine at Hulle, 50s.; for two dolia, £6.; for three dolia, £7. 10s.; and for one dolium, 56s. 8d.” The dolium was a tun of two hundred and fifty-two gallons. The stock laid in, in one year, was something more than

eight thousand bottles, at three-pence a gallon, not a fiftieth part of the present value.

The canons went to St. Botolph's Fair, "the great fair at Boston," and purchased articles of dress for the ladies and gentlemen of Craven. "Half a piece of cloth with fur, for the lady of Stiveton, 71s. 4d. ; "one robe for Ralph de Otterburn, 19s. 4d. Furs "bought for Sir Adam de Midelton, for two years' "wear, 19s." These articles are extracted for 1308. Multiplying any of the articles by fifteen, gives nearly the present price.

Prior John de Land was an active man, and lived in an eventful period. He was made prior in 1275, and continued till 1330. He built the priors' lodgings and chapel, and attended two sovereigns at Skipton and Bolton. Edward I. and II. saw the extinction of the Albemarles,—the escheat of Skipton castle to the crown,—the rise and ruin of Peirs Gavestone in Craven, and the introduction of the Cliffords into his place. He entertained two Metropolitans, Greenfield and Melton,—took two journeys to Rome, and attended three parliaments. His old age was clouded with misfortune ; he was driven from his house, and saw his convent dispersed by the ravages of the Scots. He survived the last of these calamities several years, and died, as he deserved, in wealth and honour.

The clothing of the canons was fine cloth, at three shillings a yard, much dearer than the finest at present. The novices wore frizon. The servants and garciones were clothed in a coarse manufacture of

their own refuse wool. Nothing more is mentioned, save shoes; therefore we may conclude that they had doublets and trowsers, with stockings of the same, and hoods for their heads. Their wool sold on an average at two shillings and sixpence a stone. A sheep sold for a shilling. The wool was therefore equal in value to two thirds of the animal.

Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Craven, says, "The Computus of Bolton, a folio of a thousand pages, very fairly written, is now before me. I mean to extract a few particulars only of every year, subjoining explanatory observations, which will bring out some of the most curious details of ancient manners ever exhibited to the public."

The language of this volume is a jargon of old French, Latinized English, &c. It begins in 1290, and ends in 1325. I have seen the book at Mr. Carr's. It is of fine vellum, and beautifully written.

"Ao. MCCXCIV. Deb soluta.

"Mercator de societate Frescobaldi, £CCXIII. "VI. VIIIId."—Florentine merchants, then bankers of Europe.

"In Carbon. marin. ad forgiām. Xs."—These fossil coals were early used in Craven.

"MCCXCVII.

"It. in furfure canum. XXIII qu. di."—Twenty-three and a half quarters of oatmeal for hounds.

“Subpri. In vestura Fr. Adam de Ottelay Xs.”—
Average expense of clothing a canon.

“MCCC.

“De Sartrina hoc anno £XVI”—Profits for tailors’
work.

“Summa exp’totius avene MDCCCXLII. qu.”—
One thousand eight hundred and forty-two quarters of
oats. Prodigious!

“De sacci lani vend £CCLXXIII. VI^s.”—Wool
sold well then, equal to £2. 10s. now.

“Pro tribus vacc vend XXII^s.”—A cow sold for
7s. 4d.

“Cuidam qui occidit lupum.”—Wolves were then
in Craven.

“Sum. tot. exp. hoc anno £DCXXXII. IX^s. VII^d.”

“MCCCVII.

“Pro salm, pisc, allec, &c. ad sepulturam d’ni
“Rob. de Stiveton, XL^s. IV.”—The tomb of Sir
Robert de Stiveton remains in Kildwick church.
Funerals were celebrated with profusion in meat and
drink, and as there was little time for preparation,
and the religious houses had always great store
before-hand, it seems the gentlemen’s families had
recourse to the nearest abbey.

“Pro furrura empt. ad opus d’ni Ad. de Midleton
“et Matris prioris, XIV^s. II^d.”

“De butyro de ovibus de Malgham IX petr.”—
Nine stones of butter from sheep’s milk.

“MCCCXI.

“Pro jocalibus empt. et dat, D’me de Clyfford et
“fam. sue CXVIII^s. VIII^d.”—Lady Clifford was
feasted with the greatest delicacies, presented with
jewels, and, on the day of her purification, with one
candle value fifteen shillings and three-pence. They
had partridges, herons, and wild-fowl of all descrip-
tions.

“Rem. in off. cellar. de caso ovium CXLVII
“petri.”—Cheese one hundred and forty-seven stone
made from ewes’ milk.

“MX. hominibus metentibus apud Boulton per
“unum diem, cuivis per diem 2d. £IX. VIII^s.
“III^d.”

“CCCVIII bonis metentibus per consuet. cuilibet
“pro cibo ob!”—They must have reaped all their
corn in one day. One thousand and ten men at two-
pence a day, besides three hundred and eight boon
reapers, who had each a halfpenny a day allowed in
lieu of meat. What an animated scene!

“MCCCXV.

“De VI quart. brasei vend. Pet. de Mydelton pro
“sepultura D’ni Ad. de Mydelton, XLVIII^s.”—At
the death of Sir Adam de Mydelton the funeral was
furnished from the Priory. His statue and tomb are
now in Ilkley church.

“MCCCXVII.

“In isto anno erant bona spi’tualia et tempalia de

“*novo taxata Ppter invasionem Scotorum in locis
ubi Scoti erant.*

“*Pro decima D'no Règi concessâ s'c'dum nov.
taxationem P'pter invasion' Scotorum, £C. XIIIs.*”

After the fatal battle of Bannockburn, the Scots overran the north of England in 1316 and the four following years. At their first irruption, the prior fled into Blackburnshire; several of the canons took refuge in Skipton castle, where part of their cattle were preserved; the granges of Embsay, Carlton, Halton, and Stede, were destroyed, and their cattle driven away. In 1320, they so completely ruined the house, that the prior and canons dispersed, the first to Rither and York, the latter to St. Oswald of Nostel, Worksop, Kirkham, &c. Five only remained at Bolton, and the moveables of the Priory were conveyed to Skipton castle. They were compelled to pay a tenth to the king for abandoning his subjects.

“MCCCXX.

“*Pro pictatione Beati Cudberti apud Ebor.*”—The picture of St. Cuthbert, their patron saint.

“*Pro informatione unius pulli ad ambulandum.
IIIs. VIId.*”—That is for teaching a colt to amble, two shillings and sixpence.

“MCCCXXIII.

“*De Rob. fi. Joh. de Emsay pro manumissione
suâ £IV.*”—Four pounds for manumitting a slave.

The surrender of this house by Richard Moone, prior, and fourteen canons, bears date 29th of January, 1540.

"Harl. MSS. 604. fo. 92.

"Com. Ebor.

"A brefe certificate made upon the dis-
"solutions of div'se Monasteres and Piores ther sur-
"rendered, in the moneths of December, Januar',
"and Februar. in XXXth year of the regne of oure
"sov'ane Lord Kyng Henri theght as insuyth.

"The namez of the housez, with the keepers of
"them. Belton Canon. in Craven, Rob. Riche,
"Esquier. The Clere Valers of the Possessions, ov'
"and above the annual Reprizez, £CC^{xx}_{iiii}XVIII.
"XVs. Id. ob. The Nombre of the priors and breth-
"ren with ther pencions. Prior £XL. and XIV.
"Confr. £LXXVI. VIs. VIIId. The cleare Monay
"remanyng of the yerely possessions, £C^{xx}_{iiii}IV.
"VIIIIs. IVd. ob. qu. The Stock, Store, and do-
"mestical Stuff, old with deyts receyvyd, £CCVII.
"XIIIIs. VIIId. Rewards with Portions paid unto
"the Prior, &c. Confr. et P'ori, £LXVIII. IIIIs.
"IVd. S'vient, £X. XIIs. IIIId. The remaynes of
"the price of Goodds and Catalls sold £CXXVIII.
"Lead and bells remanyng, Lead XIII. ff. Bells III.
"Woods and Underwoods, C. Acr'. Playt and
"Jewells CCCXXIX Unc. Detts owyng unto the
"Howseze, &c. £CCLXXI. VIIIs. Id. Detts owyng
"by the Howseze £II."

The deed of surrendry was signed by the prior and

fourteen canons. Of the subscribers to this instrument, Leeds and Castell continued in 1553 to receive annuities of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence each; Wilkes, six pounds; Pickering, Malholme, Cromoke, Hill, Bolton, Richmond, and Knaresborough, five pounds six shillings and eightpence each; and Bowrdeux, four pounds. The other canons were dead or otherwise provided for. Bolton remained in the king's hand till April 3d, 1542.

The site of the Priory, &c., was granted, in the thirty-third of Henry VIII., to Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and ninety pounds; then including twenty different townships, in which Rawden and Yeadon are mentioned; the whole something less than ten years' purchase at a very low rent.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry the last Earl, marrying Richard the first Earl of Burlington, carried the estate into that family. Charlotte, the daughter of Richard, the third and last Earl of Burlington, married William, the fourth Duke of Devonshire, whose grandson, William Spencer, the sixth Duke, now inherits the property.

The Priory-gate has been converted into a temporary residence for the Duke and his friends in the grouse season. He has built accommodations to the south and to the north of the lodge. The wing to the south is very neatly fitted up, and has a number of old interesting family pictures, well worth seeing. It is a most bewitching place; a person is fascinated

with every thing around him, though it is on a small scale.

Bolton-bridge had anciently a chapel, like many others, for the benefit of travellers: the incumbent was undoubtedly maintained by the Priory. The town-field, a plain of inexhaustible fertility, stretched from the bridge to the priory-wall. On this, though waving with corn almost ready for the sickle, Prince Rupert is said to have encamped on his way to Marston-moor, in the last week of July 1644. The elm tree under which he dined is remembered by persons now alive. At a small distance above the gateway, stood the priors' oak, which was felled in 1720, and sold for seventy pounds. According to the price of wood at that time, it would contain about one thousand four hundred feet of timber.

Bolton being a Saxon cure, the parishioners had the right of burial at the priory church, and they made their oblations at the altar; for it is evident that the cemetery has one tomb, if not more, prior to the dissolution. At the time the park at Rilston was enclosed, a white doe, "the aged people say," long continued to make a weekly pilgrimage from hence over the fells to Bolton, and was constantly found in the priory church-yard during divine service, after which she returned home as regularly as the rest of the congregation.

The following account of the family at Appleby is taken from their papers, having great estates in Westmoreland, and residing much there.

The widow of John Lord Clifford, (the Clifford of Shakspeare's plays,) then called the Baroness Vesey, married Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, who was a very kind and loving husband to her, helping her to conceal her two sons, the youngest of whom died while yet a child, in Flanders. Henry, the elder, about six years old when his father was killed, was committed to the care of certain shepherds who formerly had been servants in the family, and kept him concealed sometimes in Yorkshire, and sometimes in Cumberland, among the mountains. Roger Lord Clifford, a bold baron of that rebellious age, was taken prisoner with the Earl of Lancaster and his confederates at Borough-bridge. He had received so many wounds in that battle, that he could not be brought before the Judge for trial. Being looked upon as a dying man, he was respited; but time enough elapsed, while he continued in that state, for the heat of resentment to abate; and Edward II., who was not a cruel prince, spared his life, though he had also insulted the royal authority by making a pursuivant who had served a writ upon him in the baron's chamber, eat the wax wherewith it was signed. He was pardoned, and had all restored to him in the first of Edward III.; but he died a few weeks after, unmarried. His brother Robert's wife was Isabella, sister to Lord Berkeley: she had for her portion a thousand pounds and fifty marks: her wedding apparel was a cloth gown of brown scarlet, with a cape furred with the best miniver, and her saddle in London cost five pounds. When

Edward Baliol, king of Scotland, was exiled, he was well received by Robert in Westmoreland, and entertained in his castle. The hart's-horn tree in Whinfell park took its name from the king's greyhound Hercules having hunted a stag to death. The horns were nailed upon the tree that was near, and there they remained more than three hundred years, growing as it were naturally in the tree, till the year 1648, when one of the branches was taken off by some of the army, and ten years after the remainder was taken down by some mischievous people in the night. The Countess of Pembroke notices this in her diary. Thomas Lord Clifford was one of the loose favourites of Richard II. He was banished the court by order of parliament; he soon after this disgrace went to the holy war against the pagans, and was there slain, leaving an infant son, who engaged the good opinion of Henry V. He held the office of butler at the coronation of his queen, and bound himself on the following conditions: to carry over to the French wars two hundred men at arms, consisting of three knights, forty-seven esquires, and an hundred and fifty archers, one third of them on foot, the rest horsemen. The knights were allowed two shillings a day, the esquires one, the archers sixpence, and Clifford himself four shillings, who was slain at the siege of Meaux.

On taking leave of Bolton, I am sensible of my inability to portray its beauties, or to do justice to the exalted men of old who lived within the neighbour-

hood. There is little left but scattered ruins of their recorded history, which are corroborated by the mouldering walls of their once proud dwellings. But now the Romilles, Meschines, Percies, Cliffords, &c. &c., are gone, and their extensive estates are divided into several subdivisions, and shreded into petty parcels, though still ambitiously bearing the title of their names and vanities: for men are as it were the ants of the earth; they magnify themselves upon this mole-hill, and compare themselves with themselves and things below them,—then swell into a conceit of being somebody!

BETHMESLEY, OR BEAMSLEY,

Is a Saxon cure, of which the hall, and all the demesne west of Kexbeck, is within the parish of Skipton,—the rest in Addingham.

This manor, with Hawkswick, part of Malham, &c., was given by Robert de Romille to Helto Mauliverer and Billiholt his wife, names unknown in the common pedigrees of the Clifford family, as is that of their descendant Helto, who gave Hawkswick to the monks of Fountains', A. D. 1175.

The manors of Allerton and Beamsley continued in the direct line of this family till the time of William Mauliverer, who had three sons, Ralph, Henry, and William. He gave Beamsley to his third son, from whom descended, in succession, William, Giles, and William, which last had a son called Sir William Mauliverer, Knight, father of Sir Peter¹ Mauliverer,

who lived in the reign of Edward III. He left two daughters coheiresses. Alice married Sir John Middleton, of Stockeld; and Thomasine, William de la Moore of Otterburne, by whom she had Elizabeth, an only daughter, who marrying Thomas Clapham, brought the manor of Beamsley into that family. The oldest son by this marriage, was John Clapham, "a famous esquire," who in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster is said to have beheaded, with his own hands, the Earl of Pembroke, in the church-porch of Banbury.

He was a violent partizan of the house of Lancaster, in whom the spirit of his chieftains, the Cliffords, seemed to survive. In the year 1665, Sheffield Clapham resided at Beamsley. William Clapham, of Beamsley, married Margery, daughter of Sir William Middleton of Stockeld, in Henry VIII.'s time; and in 1703, the estate was sold to the Morleys, whose descendant now enjoys it.

The little which remains of this house is elevated on a knoll above the Wharfe; but from the foundations, which may be traced eastward in an adjoining field, the old mansion and its offices seem to have covered a very large extent of ground.

At the east end of the north aisle of Bolton Priory, is a chantry belonging to Beamsley, and a vault, where, according to tradition, the Claphams were interred upright; but no remains of coffins could be discovered, excepting one of the Morleys in a natural position, in 1802.

The demesne of Beamsley extended on the opposite side of the river up to the offices of the Priory ; and when Verbeia condescended to be silent, the Mauliverers and Claphams might enjoy the swell of the organ with the choir of Bolton.

In the thirty-fifth of Elizabeth, Margaret Countess of Cumberland founded an hospital for a mother and twelve sisters at Beamsley, for which she obtained letters patent from the queen, by which the mother and sisters were to be appointed by George Earl of Cumberland, and Margaret his Countess, or either of them, or their heirs, and to inquire into offences, expel the criminous and disobedient, and instate others into the places of the sisters so removed. Also the said Earl and Countess, and their heirs, with the advice of the Lord Chancellor, or the Archbishop of York for the time being, were empowered to make wholesome statutes for the said hospital.

The original building was circular, and so contrived that the apartments of the mother and sisters could only be gone to but through the central one, which is the chapel.

The following two letters from lady Anne Pembroke, to Mr. Brogden, reader to the hospital, serve to shew the authoritative manner in which she issued her commands.

“ GOOD JOHN BROGDEN,

“ I have received your letter, and
“ in itt one from L. C. to the Mother and Sisters of

“Beamesley, desyringe thir forbearance of y’e rentts
 “due to them for some reason, w’ch mo’con of his I
 “doe utterlye dialyke, and will by no meanes assent
 “to, for if I or they shold hearken to such mo’cons,
 “they shold soon be in a very sadd condi’con. There-
 “fore I charge you, and give you attorety under my
 “one hande, forthewith to distraine for the sayad
 “rentte, and iff itt bee nott therupon payed, I will
 “use the strictest cource I cann to turne him outt of
 “the farme. I praye you shew him theese lines of
 “mine to witnes this my purpose and intention.

“And so committing you to the Almighty, I rest

“Your assured Friende,

“ANNE PEMBROKE.”

“*Appellby Castelle, May 29th, 1655.*”

“MR. BROGDEN,

“I have received yo’r letter by this
 “bearer, and the enclosed peti’con of D. G. widdow.
 “I perceive there is nowe a vacant place in my
 “Almeshouse at Beamesley by the late death of E. B.

“I have now sent you a Warrant under my hand,
 “for placing therein in her stead D. G. aforesaid.
 “Provided that this widdow Gill goe to Church, and
 “heare comon prayer in y’e Almeshouse, or itt will
 “bring the house oute of order.

“ANNE PEMBROKE.”

“*Pendragon Castelle, 12th day of June, 1660.*”

It is now several years since Major Morley left the

hall. It has since had several tenants: the present one is —— Chippendale, Esq.

Beamsley, in both parishes, contains about three hundred and twelve inhabitants.

Howber-hill is the highest in this district, and when it is not capp'd with clouds, the view from it will repay the traveller for his trouble. Stake-fell and Whernside, though near the source of the Wharfe, may be seen. Ingleborough-hill, Pendle-hill, Rilston-fell, Barden-fell, Simon-seat, and the hills on Rumbles-moor, add to the numerous beauties of this view. Several villages are situated on the declivity of Howber-hill; but

LANGBAR AND NESFIELD,

Being in Wharfdale, must be noticed. In Domesday, Gamelbar had in Nesfield three carucates, that is about three hundred acres, of taxed lands, which he held by service under William de Perci.

These manors answered at the court of Spofforth.

One of the outposts belonging to the Romans when at Ilkley, was Castleberg, in Nesfield, a very commanding situation on the summit of a steep rock, washed on one side by the river Wharfe about two miles above Ilkley. This post must have been naturally strong, as the ground declines in every other direction; and it has been fortified on the accessible sides by a deep trench, enclosing several acres of land, of an irregular quadrangular form. At a small distance from the enclosure, an urn with

ashes in it was lately found, as well as a massy key of copper, nearly two feet in length, which had probably been the key of the gates. Copper, Dr. Whitaker thinks, would not have been used for this purpose by any other people to whom the works can reasonably be ascribed but the Romans.

At present there is no knowing where the mansion-house stood in Nesfield. The first mesne lords after the conquest, were the Plumptons. Nigel, from the known date of his grandson's death, was born about the year 1140. He had a brother, Gilbert, who, in the twenty-first of Henry II., committed something like an Irish marriage with the heiress of Richard de Warelwart, and thereby incurred the displeasure of Ranulph de Glanville, great justiciary, who meant to have married her to a dependant of his own. Plumpton was, in consequence, indicted and convicted of a rape at Worcester; but at the very moment when the rope was fixed, and the executioner was drawing the culprit up to the gallows, Baldwin bishop of Worcester, running to the place, forbade the officers of justice, in the name of the Almighty, to proceed, and thus saved the criminal's life: this was in anno twenty-first Henry II. The grandson either of Nigel or this Gilbert, was another Nigel, to whom R. de Stutevil granted leave to hunt in the forest of Knaresborough, reserving to himself *Cerfe et Bisse et Chevrail*. Nigel died in the fifty-fifth of Henry III. The roe was therefore extant then. Sir Robert his son obtained licence to have a chapel in his manor-house at Nes-

1714, when the living was presented to as a catholic benefice by the University of Cambridge.

The church is a rectory, and dedicated to St. Peter. It stands in the king's books at nine pounds seven shillings and eight-pence halfpenny. The Norman arch of the original church now remains between the nave and choir, and the arches and columns of the north aisle, adorned with the arms of the Vavasours, are unusually light and elegant, as well as several others all seemingly about the age of Henry VII. or VIII. Taking this church altogether, it is one of the neatest in Craven. It is a discharged living, and by the last survey valued at forty pounds four shillings clear.

The church, together with the antique parsonage-house, stands at an agreeable distance from the village, on a tongue of land between the Wharfe and a deep brook, where they unite a little below.

Fairfield-House is in the township. It is an elegant building, from a plan of Lord Burlington's, and a beautiful piece of architecture it is.

The parish is very small, extending no farther than the east part of Beamsley, and its own township. Mr. Smith is lord of the manor at present.

It would not be proper to pass over the late riots at Addingham, without attempting to describe them.

In the spring of 1826, the manufacturing operatives in Lancashire, as well as Yorkshire, were in a very disturbed state, and so insolent at their mob-meetings, as to send information to the proprietors of those mills

in which power-looms were used, that they would in a few days break into their mills, and destroy the work, as well as the machinery. In consequence of which, some of the proprietors began to prepare for their reception. On the 26th of May, a mob of at least one thousand people assembled here, some of them armed with short guns and pistols, others having stout staves and hammer-heads in their pockets, made to fit, ready to break the machinery, or for any other purpose they thought proper. They collected about the mill, and demanded admittance, that they might break the power-looms, and declared, with horrid oaths, that if refused, they would murder all they found within, and burn the mills to the ground. On being refused admittance, they commenced the attack by firing at the windows, and attempting to force the doors and windows. There were a few men and boys, not above twenty, in the mill, ready to receive them: they had eight or nine fowling-pieces, no balls, but swan-shot, and plenty of large stones. The mill is five stories high, and fifteen windows in length. Most of the windows on the south side were destroyed in a few minutes, when the defenders began to fire with their large shot, and tumbled stones down among those who attempted to enter at the lower doors and windows. Not expecting so stout a resistance from the small party of Mr. Lawson, who was book-keeper to the concern, they soon retired, carrying their wounded off the ground. About ten were badly wounded; one in the neck, who bled from his

ears and mouth for some time ; one vomited strong shot for several days after, and recovered ; and many were traced by their blood to a considerable distance. None were apprehended that day, the police of the town being afraid to act, there being then no military there. Afterwards, when the soldiers came, several were apprehended, and being sworn to by the people defending the mill, they were sent to York-castle. Great praise was properly bestowed upon the Yorkshire Hussars, a fine body of yeomanry, commanded by Lord Grantham in person ; their good conduct when in quarters, and steadiness when under arms, gained both officers and privates universal respect. The king's troops, as well as the hussars, were constantly harassed by false alarms, and kept on the alert both night and day ; expresses being constantly sent to them, that the mob were assembling to attack the factories in every town and village within a number of miles round ; from which both man and horse had short allowance of both rest and food.

ILKLEY.

Several passages in ancient history prove Ilkley to have been a considerable Roman station. Ptolemy, who flourished A. D. 140, in enumerating the different places among the Brigantes, begins with those nearest Hadrian's wall, and ends with Olicana and Eboracum. The itinerary of the Emperor Antoninus also mentions this station, as well as most others in Yorkshire. He died in 159.

Where Tacitus and Pliny speak of Britain and its affairs, their descriptions are lively. They say it was ordained by the old Roman law that no undertaker should build a house with mortar which had not been made three years before, and that the bricks should be formed in spring, and to be two years in drying. These durable bricks, and stone-like mortar, bid fair for eternity; for several of the baths, and other remains of that wonderful people, are not in the least injured by time, though made near two thousand years since.

The town of Ilkley stands within the wapontake of Skyrack; and those parts of the parish which are north of the river, in that of Claro. In the records of Domesday it is Illicleia. Terra Willelmi De Perce. From the same record it also appears, that in Ilclive there was a berewic of the Archbishop of York, a part of the extensive manor of Othelai, the measure of which is not particularly ascertained. But all the accounts agree in representing the dependancies of the manor of Otley as mostly waste in consequence of the ravages before-mentioned.

The manor of Ilkley continued in the Percy-fee till it was granted out to the ancient family of Kyme; for the first rector, Robert de Flexthorp, was appointed by Philip de Kyme, on the 11th of December, 1242. He held Ilkley for three carucates of land, (twelve made a knight's-fee,) of the heirs of William de Percy, who held it of the king in capite by knight's service, and he paid twenty marks, in 1240, to

king Henry III., for a charter of free-warren in Ilkley, which manor afterwards came to the Middeltons of Stubham. It appears, from the archiepiscopal registers, that in the year 1314 it reverted from the mesne to the chief lord, for, on January 12th, 1378, the church was appropriated to the Priory of Hexham, at the petition of Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, by Archbishop Alexander Nevile, reserving to himself, and his successors in the see of York, the annual pension of thirteen shillings and nine-pence, and to the dean and chapter five shillings and eight-pence, payable at Pentecost and Martinmas, together with a competent portion for the vicar. In the same year is a confirmation of this act among the tower records.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, Christopher Maude de Holling-hall appointed Joseph Pulleyne, Cl., vicar to the church, in 1554, September 18th. It continued in the Maudes' family till 1665. The Wilkeses presented twice, then Florence Bowles; and George Hartley, Arm., the last.

The church, which has lately been repaired, and made neat and comfortable, contains nothing more remarkable than the tomb of Sir Adam de Middelton, whose funeral was in some degree furnished from Bolton Priory, as appears from the compotus, 1315.

Within the belfry, on the north side, is the figure of a woman in an antique dress, wearing a high-peaked bonnet, and holding a snake in either hand, which twisting, rear their heads over the shoulders

of the figure. Opposite this is another stone, an entire Roman altar, the edge of which is embossed in the shape of a drinking-glass. The whole of the steeple is of better workmanship than the rest of the church, and probably the entire building was taken from the ruins of the old Roman works. The entrance into the church is a finely-wrought Saxon arch, greatly obscured by the porch, which, if necessary, might have been made without defacing the first and finest feature in the church. There were five rectors from the year 1242 to 1406. They stand in the catalogue as follows :

Temp.	Inst.	Rectores.	Patrons.
11 Kal. Dec. 1242.		Willi de Flexthorp.	Phil de Kyme.
12 Jan. 1378.		Gilbt. de Thorp-Arch.	Prior & Can. de Hexham.

From which it appears that Gilbert of Thorp-Arch was the first vicar, and that there have been since then twenty-six. The Rev. William Holdsworth is the present vicar. The living is small, but the endowed school is generally held with it.

In the testamentary burials, we find the following:—

1315, Sir Adam de Middelton, whose statue remains.

1427, Richard Garmouth, Vicar.

1509, William Maude de Holling-hall.

1549, Sir William Middelton, of Stockeld, Kt.

1559, John Middelton, of Stubham-Lodge, Esq.

In different parts of the church-yard are the remains of three very ancient Saxon crosses, wrought in frets, knots and scrolls; which Camden, with that propensity to error from which no great men are exempt, conjectured to be Roman, because they were placed within the precincts of a Roman fortress. But they are of the same kind, and probably of the same age, with the three crosses of Paulinus at Whalley, and with three others remaining in Leland's time at Ripon, which there is great reason to ascribe to Wilfrid.

"One thing," saith that venerable antiquary, Leland, who died 1552, "I much noted; that was "three crosses standing in rowe at the Est ende of "the chapel garthe. They were things antiquissimi "operis, and monuments of sum notable men buried "there; so that of the old monasterie of Ripon and "the town I saw no likely tokens after the depopulation of the Danes in that place, but only the waulles "of our Ladie Chapelle and the Crossis."

Dr. Whitaker argues, that from the same number, three, in every instance, it is reasonable to suppose that they were not sepulchral, but early objects of religious reverence, alluding to the mystery of the Holy Trinity. The sculpture in the steeple is still entire.

Ilkley is known to antiquaries as the Roman Olicana. The resemblance of the ancient and modern word is sufficiently obvious. The Saxons called it *Ylcanley*.

The Roman fortress, of which the outline on three sides is very entire, was placed on a steep and lofty bank, having the river Wharfe on the north side, and the deep channel of a brook immediately on the east and west. The southern boundary seems to have coincided with the present street, and the hall and parish church were evidently included within it.

This mode of building is frequent in Roman stations, and has become the basis of towns and villages. Some remains of population would continue to linger about the fortress after that people had withdrawn themselves, or perhaps their remaining strength would induce the first Saxon possessors to erect their mansions within their enclosures, for the site of the parish church is seldom far separated from the residence of the lord.

The foundations of the fortress on the bank are very conspicuous, and remains of Roman brick, glass, and earthenware, appear on the edges of the brow. No other considerable remains have been lately discovered.

Little more can be added but an account of the summer camps or outposts which appear on the surrounding heights. The first is Castleberg, a strong situation, on the top of a steep rock washed by the Wharfe, about two miles above Ilkley, already noticed.

Opposite to Castleberg, and at the distance of two miles or more, is Counterhill, where are two encampments about half a mile from each other; one in the

township of Addingham, and the other in Kildwick. The first commands a direct view of Wharfdale; the other, an oblique one of Airedale; but though invisible to each other, both look down aslant upon Castleberg and Ilkley. Within the camp are a tumulus and a perennial spring. The whole line of circumvallation enclosing both camps, and surrounding the hill, is an area probably of two hundred acres, which would be of great use in confining the horses and other cattle necessary for the garrison, which, in the unenclosed state of the country, might have wandered many miles without interruption. The western camp is called *Woofa-bank*, in all likelihood a Saxon name. When the ground of this last was broken up, a great number of rude fire-places, constructed of stone, and filled with ashes, were found, and a perforated large bead of geat or jet.

These elegant people—I mean the Romans—have left several monuments behind them in Ilkley, which we now call altars. The oldest of them was done by order of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, who swayed the Roman sceptre in 139. The stone was much defaced, but there was sufficient remaining when Camden saw the inscription, in or about 1570. From which we learn that the name of the “Præfect of the Cohort” then stationed here, was Cæcilius, now near seventeen hundred years since.

•

— — —
 RUM CÆS
 AUC . . .
 ANTONINI
 ET VERI
 IOUI DILECTI
 CÆCILIVS
 PRÆF. COH.

This stone, says Camden, was built up in the south-east corner of the church. It is now, 1830, defaced.

The next inscription, which on the original stone has almost become illegible, was taken out of the river Wharfe, from which it is thought to have been dedicated (by Clodius Front., the Roman officer,) to Verbeia, the goddess-nymph of the stream, for his safety. It also informs us that the Cohort, which generally consisted of one thousand one hundred and five foot-soldiers, and one hundred and thirty-two horse, were maintained in the garrison, and that they were composed of Frenchmen. It is removed to the garden in Middleton-Lodge, and is beautifully wrought.

VERBELÆ
 SACRUM
 CLODIUS
 FRONTO
 D
 PRÆF. COH.
 P. LINGON.

Camden says that a stone with the following inscription was dug up here in his time; but it has since become illegible.

IM. SEVERUS
AUG. ET ANTONINUS
CÆS. DESTINATUS
RESTITUERUNT. CURAN
TE. VIRIO LUPO LEG. I C
RUM. PR. PR.

Severus died at York in the year 211, and Antoninus Caracalla in 217. The fortress had been repaired under the superintendence of Virius Lupus, lieutenant and proprætor in Britain; from which we may conclude that the station was then in its fullest glory. It extended in length about one hundred and sixty yards by one hundred, and included the church and cemetery in its area. Roman brick, glass, and earthenware, are frequently discovered here.

The Roman Stratum or road leading to Manchester is very perceptible upon Rumbles-moor. That to Colne (Colunio) may be traced on Addingham-moor, and is now called *the Street*. That to the north is found in Middleton, and on the moor. Another to Addle, near the course of which a lady's golden torquis, or Roman necklace, has within these few years been found. Their roads were made by the military. A Roman legion consisted of or about 6,800 horse and foot, and with the auxiliaries

amounted to about 12,000 men. Three legions were thought sufficient for Britain, which was divided into nine colonies, York being the seat of government. Clodius Albinus was governor of Britain, and aspired to the Roman Empire. He was of noble extraction, and fought the battle of Lyons against Severus, where 150,000 Romans and auxiliaries were engaged. He took the British army with him, but lost the battle, and in his flight was discovered and put to death by order of Severus.

The Watering-place, or Spaw, at Ilkley, is the property of William Middelton, Esq., lord of the manor, who has expended a considerable sum in building the baths, dressing-rooms, making the wells, &c. He has made every convenience necessary for a bathing-place of this description. His permission for gentlemen to shoot on the manor, and fish in the river, deserves to be recorded, for they ought to be considered, at this day, great kindnesses.

The water from the spring rushes in a great body through the baths; and is, perhaps, for its purity, tenuity and coldness, the best qualified to be of utility for relaxed and sedentary habits of any water in this part of the country. It has frequently been analyzed; but the decomposition always proved that it contains no medicinal quality. In my opinion, it is its purity and softness only which makes it more efficacious, by passing sooner to the utmost and finest limits of the circulation, than any water known. For scrofulous cases, long confinement in populous towns, the re-

removal of the effects arising from late hours, the abuse of strong or weak liquors, &c., it is certainly excellent. But there are several other circumstances in modern habits which render such retreats more necessary than formerly.

I am (and I hope the rest of the world will be) convinced that there are many aids to the water which must be attended to, and adhered to, before it can produce a great effect. I mean bodily exercise, a plain table, pure air, early hours, and a mind as much at ease as possible. Numerous trials are yearly made, and, as at all other Spaws, not always with success. However, it has acquired a reputation, and has been long established.

There are several convenient and handsome buildings now erected in and about the town, the lodgings of which are well calculated to induce a greater number to resort thither for the benefit of the water than formerly; for the lodgings in general (till lately) were poor and damp, which could not be of any advantage, but must have impeded the recovery of the invalids resorting to the place.

It appears certain that the Romans never used it as a bathing-place, for there is not the least trace left concerning such a thing, for we may suppose their limbs, crippled by service in a colder climate than their own, required relaxation, having had warm baths generally provided for them in their principal stations. But probably the use of clean linen next the skin, (a luxury unknown to them,) may now in

a certain degree do away with the necessity of such a wholesome measure amongst ourselves.

The earliest mention of Wharfe after the Roman Verbeia, appears in a Latin charter granted by Rogerus de Mowbray, to a son of Gospatric de Rigton, in the forest of Knaresborough, very soon after the conquest. The word Wharfe most likely was taken from the Saxon word Wirfen, "to impel rapidly." The Latin charter alluded to says, *quæ extendit usque in Werf—hab. et ten.*

The bridge connects Ilkley with the rest of the parish in the Wapontake of Claro,—Middleton with Stubham, and Langbar with Nesfield. Verbeia, that deceitful nymph, was, and is still, dangerous as well as fair. The Roman Trajectus was a deep and stony ford before the bridge was built. Clodius Fronto having by some means deceived himself in the depth of the beautifully transparent stream, was taken down by the torrent, when in that situation he might vow an altar in the moment of distress, and absolve that obligation for his safety in the calmer moments of reason with gratitude. Such is probably the reason why the altar was found in or near the river.

The present bridge was built in 1673. The old one, which was thrown down in a great flood, stood a little below. The piers in the bed of the river are yet to be seen from the bridge.

MIDDLETON WITH STUBHAM.

This manor was held of the Percy-Fee, for the fourth part of a knight's-fee, by Patrick de Westwick and Peter de Middleton, the chief lord (as it is generally supposed) holding in his hands the Lodge, for his occasional residence, to entertain himself and followers when hunting, hawking, &c. In all probability it was built about the time when Barden-Lodge and Dog-park Lodge were.

The hall or mansion-house belonging to the estate was the place now called Middleton Low-Hall, under the wood; but this, it may be supposed, was only temporary, as there were several estates and mansions in the family. These kind of lodges are, I believe, always built on the skirt of a moor, near to the woods. The openness of the country, and the naked state of the moors and mountains, unbroken by fences, and whole tracts ranged over by wild animals, which were often driven by extremes of the weather to browse on every bush or branch within their reach, made these lodges necessary for the diversion of the great barons, much in the same way as the hunting-seats of the present gentlemen.

I cannot find that the Percy family ever had a residence in Craven, notwithstanding their extensive property there. Henry de Percy, the second Earl of Northumberland, and Sir Charles de Percy, died of their wounds after the battle of Towton, in 1461, when his estates were laid waste by the enraged conquerors, and their mansion at Towton (a princely

palace) was made a heap of ruins. The Earl of Egremont is a descendant of this noble family.

There are few estates of the same extent that abound with so many descriptions of game as Middleton, where there is every inducement to make a country residence pleasant.

With respect to the antiquity of the family of Middleton and Stubham, the tomb of Sir Adam de Middelton, in the church at Ilkley, and the record from the compotus of Bolton Priory in 1315, concerning the expenses for his funeral, will testify. Sir Adam was the son of Sir Peter de Middelton, who married Eustatia, daughter of Sir Robert de Plumpton, living then at Nesfield, in 1290. The descent can be regularly traced for six generations before that time. The last of the Middeltons was Elizabeth, who married Sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Haggerston, in Northumberland, Bart., and died in 1769. William, the second son, took the name of Constable, and married Winifred Maxwell, daughter of the Earl of Nithisdale. Their second son William took the name of Middelton, and is at present residing in Middleton-Lodge. Peter, his eldest son, married the daughter of Lord Stourton, of Allerton Mauleverer, and now lives at Stockeld. These manors answer, as formerly, at Spofforth.

The family at Middleton have also intermarried with many of the ennobled families in the country, a few of whom I will mention. Arthur, the grandson of Ralph de Middelton, married Matilda, daughter of

Hypolitus de Bramam, living in 1190. Afterwards William married with the Botelers, 1270. They also married with the Plumptions, Fitzwilliams, and Mauleverers, in or near 1300 ; with the Vavasours of Addingham, Gramarys, Mauleverers of Beamsley, and the Hamertons, in or near 1400 ; with the Thwaits, Vavasours of Haslewood, Suttons of Dudley, Gascoignes of Gainthorpe, Claphams of Beamsley, Calverleys, Vavasours of Westmoreland, Middletons of Lonsdale, Townleys, Eltofts, and Walmsleys, in or near 1600 ; with the Inglebies, Markhams, and Constables of Dunbar, in or near 1650 ; and with the Fermers of Oxford, Langdales, Claverings, Maxwells of Nithisdale, and, recently, with the Stourtons.

I do not mean to eulogize any family ; but I cannot refrain from saying that “ here charity resides.”

DENTON

Belonged to the Thwaits, who were lardiners to, and came with, William the Conqueror to England. He gave them large estates, as well as the manor of Davy-gate in the city of York, exempt from the jurisdiction of the mayor. This was taken from Sir Charles Fairfax, M. S., whose grandfather, Sir William, married Isabella, daughter of John Thwaits, Esq.

We frequently find in families something remarkably eminent, in some particular respect, in every age, and in every country. I know of no family in this part that has attracted our attention so

much as the Cliffords and the Fairfaxes: they both lived in dreadful times. On the first I have extracted a few selected anecdotes; and on the other I will transcribe a few more from the many records before me.

The family of the Fairfaxes had a great military turn; they were first known in this valley in or about 1515, at which period Sir William married Isabella, daughter of John Thwaites, Esq., of Denton, by whom he got that estate. His son, Sir Thomas, who succeeded his father, was with Charles Duke of Bourbon at the sacking of Rome in 1577, and was knighted by queen Elizabeth. His son, Thomas Fairfax, was created Baron of Cameron, for his bravery before Rouen in Normandy, 1605, in the army sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France: he likewise signalized himself on many occasions in Germany, against the house of Austria. He died in 1640.

A younger brother, Sir Charles, was a captain under Sir Francis Vere, at the battle of Nieupont, fought in 1600; and in the famous three years' siege of Ostend, commanded all the English in that town for some time before it surrendered. He there received a wound in his face from a piece of the skull of a marshal of France who was killed near him by a cannon-ball, and soon after he himself was slain. This happened in 1604.

Edward, the poet, fixed himself in the parish of Fewston, at a place called Newhall, as a private gentleman; and though he was well qualified to fill any employment in church or state, the love of re-

tirement induced him to prefer the shady groves and cascades of Denton and Fewston, to the noise and bustle of the world. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton, who died 1589. Dorothy, his wife, was daughter of George Gale, of Ascham-Grange, Esq., treasurer to the mint at York. His oldest brother, Sir Thomas Fairfax, was the first that was created Baron of Cameron, the third of Charles I. The inclinations of Edward led him to elegant retirement in his father's abode at Fewston, where he cultivated and acquired that serenity which made his life happy and useful; at the same time his brothers devoted themselves to the career of arms. Edward having married, settled at Fewston, in the forest of Knaresborough, as a private gentleman, where he occupied himself with the education of his children and nephews. In 1600 his translation of Godfrey of Bulloigne, from Torquato Tasso, was first published. King James valued it above all other English poetry; and king Charles, in his confinement, frequently read it. It was also extolled by Waller, Dryden, and Spencer, who says the soul of Chaucer was transfused into his body. Dodsworth says, he wrote a history of Edward the Black Prince. He also wrote twelve Eclogues in the first year of James I. His zeal for the reformed faith provoked him to a controversy with Dorrell, a Roman. He educated his nephews Ferdinand Lord Fairfax the second; Henry, rector of Bolton Percy; Charles, of Menston; William, John, and Peregrine. The three last were slain in 1621. He

also educated his own children. William was a man of considerable learning. Thomas, a Jesuit, and three other, all eminent in their lives. In 1621, he wrote a narrative of Witchcraft, wherewith his family then at Fewston was exercised. In this book on Demonology, he gives his own character by saying,—“As for myself, I am in religion neither a fantastic puritan nor a superstitious papist, but so settled in conscience, that I have the sure ground of God’s word to warrant all I believe, and the commendable ordinances of our English church to approve all I practise.” He died in 1632, at his own house, in the parish of Fewston, between Denton and Knaresborough, and was buried there. A stone with an inscription was placed over him.

The first family estate I can find the Fairfaxes possessed of, was Walton, in 1190. Richard Fairfax lived there.

Their genealogy is well illustrated in Thoresby’s *Leodiensis*.

I will give Mr. Maude’s words, taken from his “*Verbeia*,” which abounds with valuable notes. He wrote in 1781.

“Sequestered by early choice in the back settlements of Virginia, where I am informed Lord Fairfax now resides in the patriarchal style, at a very advanced age, on lands formerly granted to Lord Culpepper, of Leeds Castle, in Kent, from whom those estates descended by the mother’s side to the Fairfax family.”

The following account is taken from Debrett's Peerage.

Thomas, the sixth lord, and eldest son, died unmarried in Virginia, 1781. His brother Robert, the third son, succeeded him, and was the seventh lord: he died without issue in 1793, when the whole male issue of Thomas Lord Fairfax, the eldest son of Henry Lord Fairfax, became extinct.

The title and dignity then vested in the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, the present lord.

The motto *Fare fac—Speak do.*

Baxter says, "Sir Thomas was a gentleman of no quick parts or elocution, but he was of a religious, faithful, valiant, sober, grave, and resolved disposition, neither too great nor too cunning to be directed by the parliament or Cromwell."

This family, when at Denton, visited with those at Skipton, Bracewell, Broughton, Stonyhurst, and with the Lamberts of Thornton. In 1638, at the marriage-feast of Mr. afterwards General Lambert, at Thornton, the above families being invited, no one in that happy party thought, I am convinced, how soon those scenes of peaceful conviviality would be interrupted by civil discord and rebellion: for within four years of that time, an internal war raged in the country, and they were all eminent men in it, and some of them leaders. Whether they had any real grievance to complain of, or not, I cannot find. What past in 1640 should be at present remembered by all belonging to the church of England. Sir Edward Deering then brought a

bill into the House of Commons for extirpating all bishops, deans, and chapters, with all chancellors, officials, and all officers and other persons belonging to them, for ever. Yet before his death he repented with a bitterness of grief almost unexampled. "When I struck at the church, (said that unhappy man,) I knew not what I did: would to God that I had the rather stricken off my right hand!"

Winston Churchill, who wrote a little after the restoration of Charles II., says, "'tis believed there were no less than three hundred thousand foot and one hundred thousand horse actually engaged in arms."

The King was under the charge of the Earl of Northumberland at Holmby, and was refused the sight of his children; of which his Majesty no sooner took notice to Fairfax, than he wrote a letter to the parliament, saying, "that the King much desired to have the sight and company of his children, and that if they might not be allowed to be longer with him, that at least they might dine with him;" and he sent the parliament word that on such a day the army would be at Maidenhead, (for the King always moved with it,) where his children met him to his infinite content and joy.

When all those who were commissioners or judges had taken their places in Westminster-Hall, and the King brought in, the judges were all called, every man answering to his name. The president was first called, and made answer. The next called was

General Lord Fairfax. No answer being made, the officer called a second time. Some one said, "He has more wit than to be here!" which put the court into some disorder. It was then demanded who it was that spoke; to which there was no answer. But presently, when the impeachment was read, and that expression used—"of all good people of England," the same voice, in a louder tone, answered—"No, nor the hundredth part of them!" One of the officers immediately ordered the soldiers to fire into the box from whence those presumptuous words proceeded. It was soon discerned that Lady Fairfax, the General's wife, had uttered the sarcasm: but some one, seeing the danger to which she was exposed, prevented the discharge, and she was permitted to depart. She was daughter and heiress of Horace Lord Vere, of Tilbury. She, as well as the General, abhorred the work in hand, when they saw that Cromwell aimed at the King's death. The following is the instrument alluded to.

"Jan. XXIX Anno D'ni 1648.

"Whereas Charles Stewart Kinge of England is
"and standeth convicted attaynted and condemned of
"high Treason and other high crymes And sentence
"was pronounced against him by this Cort to be putt
"to death by the severinge of his Head from his
"Body, of which sentence execut'on yet remayneth
"to be done. These are therefore to will and require
"you to see the said sentence executed in the open
"street before Whitehall uppon the Morrow being the

“Thirtieth day of this instante moneth of January
“between the hours of Tenn in the Morninge and
“Five in the Afternoone of the same day with full
“effect. And for soe doing this shall be your sufficient
“warrant. And these are to require All Officers and
“Souldiers and other the good people of this Nation
“of England to be assistinge unto this service. Given
“under our hands and seales.

“To Coll. F. H. Coll. H. and Lieu. Coll. P. and
“every of them.”

It was signed by sixty names, with their seals annexed ; but some of them were precisely such tools as great knaves do their work with.

Lambert, after the restoration, was sentenced to exile. He died at Guernsey, having lost his faculties before the usual period of mental decay. His mind resembled a machine first wasted by friction, and then by rust. He died when he was about fifty.

General Fairfax was one of the commissioners who waited upon Charles II. in Holland, and was present at the restoration. He died in 1671, aged sixty ; but it is not known where he was buried. He gave the King a fine horse of his own breeding, and it is thought that he saw with regret his former actions, having been carried away in the stream of fanaticism, always fortunate in battle, and flattered by a set of self-ordained religious miscreants, whose hypocrisy and wickedness exceeded all bounds.

On this subject I will say no more, but refer those

who wish to read the history of the civil wars, to the Earl of Clarendon, who lived in that time.

The sixth Lord Fairfax was born in 1691. His father died when he was young. His mother was the daughter of Lord Culpepper. Their estates in Scotland were deeply mortgaged; and to redeem them, she prevailed upon her son to dispose of Denton. It was purchased by the great grandfather of Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart., the present proprietor.

Thomas Lord Fairfax, first Baron of Cameron, being employed in the wars abroad, as well as Sir Charles his brother, Edward the poet superintended the family and estate at Denton in his absence. The following detail is extracted from a manuscript composed and written by the Baron, for the decorum and regularity of his house, stables, and equerry.

Tractatus per T. primum Dominum, Fairfax, circa 1610, conceptus et compositus.

ORDER FOR THE HOUSE.

Remembrance for Servants. "That all the servants be ready upon
"the Tarras att such tymes as the
"Straingers doe come, to attend their alightings.

Prayers. "That one of the Chappell bells be
"rung before the prayers one quarter of an houer, att
"which sumons the Buttler must prepair for coveringe,
"but not cover.

Porter. "When prayers shall beginne (or
"a very little before) the gates on all sides must be
"shut and locked, and the Porter must come into

“prayers, with the keyes, and after service done,
 “the gates must be opened untill the Usher warne to
 “the Dresser.

Butler. “The Buttler, with the Yeoman of
 “the Chamber, or some other Yeoman must goe to
 “cover; the prayers done, formes and cussins where
 “the Ladyes and the rest do sitt must be removed.

Servants after
 Supper. “After supper (I meane of the ser-
 “vants) they must presently repair into
 “the dynyng chamber, and there remove stooles, see
 “what other things be necessary, and attend further
 “directing untill liueryes bee served, which they
 “must be ready for upon the warnings; and in the
 “mean time let the Buttler (with one to helpe him)
 “make them ready, and lett not those servants depart
 “untill the best sort of the Straingers have taken their
 “lodgings. And the Porter must locke the doors and
 “keep the keys.

Morning. “Let the servants attend by seven
 “of the clock in the morning in the hall.

Breakfast. “The Clark of the Kitchin must
 “appoynt the Cooks what must be for breakfast for
 “the Ladyes in their chambers, and likewise for the
 “Gentlemen in the hall or parlor; which must be
 “served by eight of the clock in the morning, and
 “not after. Dinner must be ready by eleaven of the
 “clock; prayers after tenne, and the order observed
 “as beforesaid.

The Hall. “The great chamber beinge served,
 “the Steward and Chaplaine must sitt down in the

X “hall, and call unto them the Gentlemen, if there be
“any unplaced above, and then the servants of the
“Straingers as their masters be in degree.

“THE USHER’S WORDES OF DIRECTIONS.

For the Usher. “First, when they goe to cover he
“must go before them thro’ the hall, crying, By your
“leaves, Gentlemen, stand by. The covering done,
“hee must say, Gentlemen and Yeomen, for plates.
“Then he must warne to the dresser; Gentlemen and
“Yeomen to dresser. And he must attend the meate
“goinge through the hall, crying, By your leaves,
“my Masters: likewise he must warne for the second
“course, and attend it as aforesaid. If bread or
“beair be wanting on the hall table, he must call
“aloud at the barre, Bread or beair for the hall. If
“any unworthy fellow doo unmannerly get himself
“down before his betters, he must take him up, or
“place him lower.

For the Chambre. “Lett the best fashioned and appar-
“relled servants attend above the *Salte*,* the rest
“below. If one servant have occasion to speake to
“another about serving at the table, lett him whisper,
“for noys is uncivile. If any servant have occasion
“to go forth of the chamber, lett him make haste,
“and see that noe more then twoo be absent; and for
“preventing of errants, let all sauces be ready at the
“doore, for even one mess of mustard will take a
“man’s attendance from the table; but least any

* The ancient custom was to have salt in a large vessel, which was placed nearest the upper part of the table.

“thing happen unexpected, lett the boy stand within
 “the chambre door for errants; and see that your
 “water and doylar be ready soo soon as meat is
 “served and set on the table without. Have a good
 “eye to the board for empty dishes, and placing of
 “others, and lett not the board be unfurnished.

The Cupboard. “Let no man fill beair or wine but
 “the cupboard keeper, who must make choise of his
 “glasses or cups for the company, and not serve
 “them hands over heads: he must also know which
 “be for beair, which for wine; for it were a foule
 “thing to mix them together. Once again let me
 “admonish silence, for it is the greatest part of civility.
 “Lett him which doth order the table, be the last
 “man in to see that nothing be left behind that should
 “be taken away.

“Many thinge I cannot remember, which I refer to
 “your good cares, otherwise I should seeme to write
 “a booke hereof. T. FA.”

I find, by several old writings, that the halls in
 large houses or castles were much alike: in a de-
 scription of the furniture of one, you have that of
 many. They generally run as follows.

“IN THE GREAT HALL.

“3 Long Tables on standard frames.

“6 Long Formes and one short one.

“1 Court Cupbord.

“1 Fayre Brass Lantern.

"1 Iron Cradle w'th wheelles for charcoale.

"1 Almes Tubb.

"1 Great Auncyent Clock.

"20 Long Pikes.

"2 Laced cloth cushions for the Steward.

"1 Great Church Bible.

"1 Booke of Common Prayer."

That we may form some notion of the manner of making venison pasties in or about 1600, I will give an account of the ingredients of two, made by one Atkinson, who was famous for that sort of work, when the old lord kept house at Barden. "Three Bushels of Wheat to make two Stag-Pies with;" in which was put a great quantity of salt, pepper, currants, and lemons.

The present family at Denton-Park came to Leeds about the year 1600. James Ibbetson, Esq., died there August 26th, 1661. His youngest son, Joshua, was mayor of Leeds in 1685. He married Mary, daughter of Christopher Breary, lord mayor of York. James Ibbetson, Esq., purchased Red-Hall, upon Winmore, of lady Savile, relict of the late Sir John. He afterwards built one of the best houses at that day in Leeds.

Red-Hall is noted for being the birth-place of one of the Dukes of Norfolk, premier peer of Great-Britain; and among his twenty different titles, is that of Baron Mowbray, a name often found in the History of Yorkshire.

The title of Baronet was granted in 1748. The house was built under the direction of Mr. Carr, and it is thought to be one of the best and most convenient houses in this valley. The late Sir Henry did much in improving and ornamenting the grounds about it. His death was much regretted.

Thoresby, in his History of Leeds, says, Lord Fairfax's sister sent him from Denton, where it was grown, a cluster of nuts containing forty, some of them not quite full-grown, which he has in his museum.

In 1667, William Welby, Esq., lived here, whose daughter, Mary, Thomas Fawkes, Esq., married.

Henry Lord Fairfax, in 1670, restored to St. Peter's at York, the ancient horn of Ulphus, the son of Toraldus, who governed the west parts of Deira, but stripped of its fine ornaments and chain all of gold. The dean and chapter decorated it anew in 1675.

In ancient times there are several instances of estates being passed without writings, by the lords delivering of pledges, such as a sword, a helmet, a horn, or a bow. Camden says, Ulphus, finding his children would disagree about his lordship when dead, took this course to make them equal. He went without delay to York, and taking with him the cup wherein he was wont to drink, he filled it with wine, and kneeling before the altar, bestowed all his lands and tenements upon God and the blessed St. Peter. Several lands belonging to the church are still called *De Terra Ulphi*.

This horn, made of an elephant's tooth, is looked upon as the greatest piece of antiquity the church can exhibit. Let us hope it has escaped the late dreadful fire.

Henry Lord Fairfax had the title after Thomas the General.

ASKWITH.

According to Domesday, the taxable land in Askwith consisted of six hundred acres. William de Percy held three hundred acres, occupied by Ulchill, Gamel, and Bernulf, (Saxon names,) who used two plows in its cultivation.

Gospatric occupied two hundred acres, upon which he kept one plow, and four husbandmen.

Berenger de Toden had about one hundred acres in the occupancy of Gamel.

At present the whole enclosed land in the township, is something above three thousand acres, chiefly belonging to Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart., and William Vavasour, Esq.

Askwith is a neat village, not greatly crowded with timber, and yet almost every house has its own orchard. The land is farmed by about forty tenants, and there are about sixty families in the township.

WESTON.

Weston-Hall, the seat of William Vavasour, Esq., is a respectable and ancient-looking building. From its appearance, some part of it was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., but the south part looks of a much later date. There is no trace in any part of

the old feudal times in its features or situation. The estate is well wooded, and the land of good quality.

The parish church, a vicarage, is only a few yards from the mansion, and in all likelihood of the same standing as the old part of the house. The appointment is in the family. The appearance in the west-end of the church denotes that it has been a more spacious fabric once; but I can find no account when the alteration took place.

This estate is rich and beautiful, abounding with every description of game for field sports; such as grouse, pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, plover, foxes, hares, rabbits, fishing, and wild ducks, all within the small distance of a mile from the house.

The Vavasours have intermarried with most of the ancient families in this part of the country. In the reign of Edward II., — Vavasour, Esq., married Ann, daughter of Sir William Mauleverer. The Mauleverers were appointed by William I., master of his forests, chases, and parks, from Trent northward. In or about 1520, — Vavasour, Esq., married Ursula, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, the first that came to Denton. In or about 1570, Antony, with the Fawkes's, who died without issue. William, the High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1712, married Mary Fawkes, of Farnley. William, a Magistrate, the present and last Vavasour, is a good landlord, though now in a bad state of health; but if the good wishes of all his acquaintance could prevail, he would soon be restored.

In the church pew belonging to the family, the following inscription is engraved on a plate, and fixed in the wall :—

In the Stone Coffin underneath are deposited
the Remains of

SIR WILLIAM STOPHAM, KNIGHT,
Lord of WESTON,
living A. D. 1312.

He had two Children, a Son and a Daughter.

The former died without Issue.

The latter was married

to JOHN the younger Brother of
SIR MAUGER LE VAVASOUR, of
HAZLEWOOD, KNIGHT,

By whom certain Lands in Askwith were given to him.

And upon the death of SIR WILLIAM STOPHAM,
he inherited through his Wife

THE LORDSHIP OF WESTON,

which has descended ever since, in the direct line,
to the present Owner,

WILLIAM VAVASOUR, ESQ.

living A. D. 1812.

The Vicarage-House is completely gone to decay, and the land which was attached to it is rented by Mr. Vavasour. A large allotment was set apart for the tithes. The present value of the living is about seventy pounds a year. The Rev. — Carter, the late incumbent, married the sister of the present

William Vavasour, Esq., the last male of this ancient family. John was the first who resided at Weston after the death of Sir William Stopham, whose daughter he married, (having lost his only son before his death,) and had Sir William's lands at Askwith for her portion, where he frequently resided. He also had lands in Addingham, which he held under Robert de Romille, as a mesne manor; and it is supposed he was the founder of a church there, for he appointed the first rector, Joseph Chaterton, sub-dean, the 2nd of March, 1279. The Vavasours appointed most of the rectors to 1679, but none since.

BURLEY

Is a pleasant village, abounding with respectable houses and good cottages; it is also remarkable for the mills belonging to Messrs. Greenwood and Whitaker, so well conducted. The operatives are more cleanly and civil than the generality of others. Both mills are lighted with gas, and the last that was built is very extensive, with floors arched and supported by iron cylinders, through which the rooms are warmed with steam.

At the time when the riots were general, they, as well as the proprietors of a great many more mills, received information of an intended visit from the mob. The proprietors applied for military, which were sent, and staid there for several months, when a plan was laid down and executed, which has placed

them in security. Outworks were made, and other precautions taken, which will render them secure against any mob-force which may come against them: but let us hope and trust that they have seen their error.

Jonas Whitaker, Esq., a magistrate, has lately erected a beautiful mansion here, and has displayed great taste in ornamenting it within and without. His numerous stock of cattle, which are bought and exported to several parts of the world, are thought by judges to be the best breed of any in the north of England.

The township includes Burley, Greenholme, Stead, and Woodhead, the whole containing about one thousand three hundred inhabitants.

The old hall, the manor, and the mill, have for ages been united, and formerly belonged to the Pulleyms, of Burley. The late Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Otley, purchased the property, and sold it to the Rev. T. F. Wilson, of Otley, his relation. The old hall, after it had been well repaired, was burnt to the ground in consequence of carelessness in the servants. The present one was erected on the same site.

The chapel, as is frequently the case, is at a very short distance from the mansion-house. It is a plain building, and apparently not very ancient. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Smith, and the gift is in the vicar of Otley;—value about one hundred pounds a year.

Burley-House, and Burley-Lodge, were built by

the late Thomas Maude, Esq., who was born at Harewood, in 1717, and died in 1798. He was the author of several poems. His "Verbeia, or Wharfdale," is thought the best, though "Wensleydale, or Rural Contemplation," has many admirers. In his notes on Wharfdale, he gives the following narrative.

"From a desire of shewing a friend the beauties of
"the valley, we were led in the morning to the top
"of the moor, commonly called Burley-Woodhead,
"which was no sooner attained, but a mist of so
"thick a cast enveloped us, that above, below, and
"around, were no longer terms of import or distinction. It was not indeed the darkness visible, of
"which Milton speaks, because light floated on the
"chaos, and promised returning serenity; but otherwise, all was awful confusion. However, retiring
"to a chasm in a contiguous rock, to rest upon the
"pillow of patience, and soften our disappointment,
"we at length had the satisfaction to be rewarded,
"and to mark the contracted scale of human foresight.
"The mist which we had before so much lamented,
"met us as the harbinger of the highest entertainment, for on its gradual dispersion, we seemingly
"saw the arts in miniature, as represented by Moses,—
"at least our fanciful and heated minds were so impressed: *And the earth was without form, and void.*
"But no sooner did obscurity begin to give way, and
"the light divide from darkness, than we found at
"our feet the barren rock, and gradually the scanty

“verdure, next the glimpse of a more extended
“surface, and progressively emerging tops of trees,
“and all the apparatus of nature, until the whole
“burst into full creation. I believe I have read
“similar ideas on a similar occasion in nearly the
“following words. Is it not as if we saw nature her-
“self lifting up the veil from her beautiful face, and
“looking out upon us with sparkling eyes and laugh-
“ing features? Is it not as if we were watching the
“progress of a creation, seeing a new and glorious
“world gradually forming itself out of the void?”

In another of his notes, Mr. Maude relates the following, as a beacon to any who may be under the same circumstances. He alludes to two of his neighbours of fortune, the Vavasours and the Pulleyns, respective owners of the opposite banks of the Wharfe.

“Stirred up by the insidious whispers of party, (for
“she is ever prone to talk,) they were perpetually
“directing works to throw the water in right angles
“upon each other’s banks, by means of moles and
“jetties of masonry; but after long contention,
“finding that fluids were not compressible by their
“attempts, and that floods would occupy space, and
“were not to be so controlled with works, which
“they dignified with the military names of Dunkirk,
“Bergen, &c. &c.; also feeling the folly in their
“pockets, they contented themselves at last with
“providing the water an easy passage, instead of a
“rough one, by lining their banks with stones loosely
“tumbled in, then properly sloped and swarded; the

“result of which now proves the wisdom of their proceedings. Their hostilities ceased, but their dislike continued until fate joined them to the great majority.”

An old couple, Michael and Mary Stead, who were born, bred, and died in this village, after sixty years' marriage, and the man above seventy years a datal servant in one family, had never moved beyond ten miles from home, and that but in a few instances. The age of Michael, who died December 28th, 1764, was upwards of a hundred years, and that of his spouse ninety-eight. She died February 1st, 1762, and had saved the wedding linen, of her own spinning, in which she was interred, by her own desire. They left four children. This old man remembered to have heard his father say, that a squirrel might have travelled, in his time, from tree to tree between Burley and Otley, a distance of two miles, without descending. Stead-Hall formerly belonged to, and was most likely built by this family. They sold it to the Pulleyns.

MENSTON.

A branch of the Brearhaughs, of Brearhaugh, resided here. It was then called Mensington. Adam died in 1330. After him the estate continued in the family till Charles Fairfax, the fourth son of Thomas Lord Fairfax, married Mary, daughter and sole heiress to John Brearhaugh. The Brearhaughs married with the Hawkwiths in the reign of Edward IV.,

and with the Graws in the reign of Henry VIII., all then residing at Menston. The Brearhaughs of York and Leeds were branches of the same family. In or about 1650, William Brearey, L. L. D., was rector of Guiseley and Addle, and a deacon of the East-Riding. This is taken from Sir William Dugdale's manuscript.

Previous to the battle of Marston-moor, it is believed that Cromwell spent a day with Charles and his friends there, to gain intelligence concerning the country, &c. They held a consultation in the garden east of the house, round a stone table, which the late Walter Fawkes, Esq., removed, as well as many other ornaments, to Farnley-Hall, where they now are.

At the same time that Cromwell was at Menston, Prince Rupert was at Bolton, and in all likelihood dining under the great elm tree as before mentioned, and it is thought that each party had their scouts to gain information of each other's intentions, and spy into each other's actions. It is also thought that Denton would have been destroyed by the Prince, if the rapid movements of Cromwell had not made delay dangerous, for it was anticipated that the battle of Marston-moor would decide the fate of the empire. The battle was twice lost and won; for the squadrons of the English, or king's horse, charged the Scots with such force as totally routed and defeated their whole army; they fled in every direction for many miles, and were knocked on the head or taken prison-

ers by the country people. Lesly, their General, fled for ten miles, and was taken prisoner by a constable ; but returning from the pursuit, and not being in the order in which they should be, they found no victory gained, for the horse commanded by Fairfax and Cromwell had charged so well, being no sooner broken than they rallied again in excellent order, and charged as briskly as before, overthrowing all before them. Fairfax and Cromwell were both much hurt, and had many good officers killed. The whole body of foot under the Marquis of Newcastle was nearly cut off, very few remaining.

The following letters from Oliver Cromwell to Colonel Valentine Walton, his brother-in-law, are extracted from Mr. Ellis's Historical Collection.

“ DEERE SIR,

“ It's our duty to sympathize in all
“ mercyes, that wee praise the Lord together in
“ chastisements or tryalls, that soe wee may sorrowe
“ together. Truly England and the Church of God
“ hath had a great favour from the Lord in this great
“ victorie given unto us. Such as the like was never
“ since this war begunn. It had all the evidences
“ of an absolute victorie obtained by the Lord's bles-
“ singe, upon the Godly partye principally. Wee
“ never charged, but wee routed the enemy. The
“ left wing, which I commanded, being our own
“ horse, saving a few Scotts in our reere, beat all
“ Prince's horse. God made them as stubble to our

“swords. Wee charged their regiments of foot with
“our horse, and routed all wee charged. The par-
“ticulars I cannot relate now. But I believe, of
“20,000, the Prince hath not 4,000 left.

“Give glory, all the Glory to God.”

This seems to have been written on the field of battle, and in a few days after the following.

“DEERE SIR,

“God hath taken away your eldest son
“by a cannon shott. Itt brake his Legge. Wee
“were necessitated to have itt taken off, whereof he
“died. Sir, you know my tryalls this way, but the
“Lord supported mee with this. That the Lord
“took him into all happiness wee all pant after, and
“live for. There is your precious child, full of glory,
“to know sinn nor sorrow any more. He was a
“gallant younge man, exceeding gracious. God
“gave you his comfort. Before his death hee was
“soe full of comfort, that to Frank Russell and
“myselfe he could not express itt, itt was soe great
“above his paine. This he said to us. Indeed itt
“was admirable. A little after he said, one thinge
“lay upon his spirits. I asked him what that was.
“Hee told mee that itt was that God had not suffered
“him to be noe more the executioner of his enemies.
“Att his fall, his horse beinge killed with the bullett,
“and, as I am informed, three horses more. I am
“told he bid them open right and left, that he might

"see the rogues runn. Truly he was exceedinglye
 "beloved in the armie, of all that knew him. But
 "few knew him, for hee was a precious younge man,
 "fitt for God. You have cause to bless the Lord.
 "He is a glorious saint in Heaven, wherein you
 "ought exceedinglye to rejoyce. Lett this drinke up
 "your sorrowe, seinge theise are not fayned words to
 "comfort you, but the thinge is soe real and un-
 "doubted a truth, you may doe all things by the
 "strength of Christ. Seeke that, and you shall
 "easily beare your tryall. Lett this publike mercy
 "to the Church of God, make you forgett your
 "private sorrowe. The Lord be your strength, soe
 "prayes

"Your truly faythfull and lovinge brother
 OLIVER CROMWELL.

"*July 5th, 1644.*

"My love to your daughter, and my Cozen Perce-
 "val, Sister Desbrowe, and all friends with you."

The above are taken from the originals, formerly in the possession of Mr. Langton, of Welbeck-street.

When such a character as Oliver was at the head of the nation, all his creatures must have been in the same degree full of deceit and ambition, assuming to themselves scriptural names, and debasing the regular clergy; allowing no light from education, but all from enthusiastic phrenzy, usurping the power of the church, to bring it into disgrace. Can such things impress on a well-regulated mind a deep sense of that wisdom

which the Almighty has manifested in such various ways through the whole of the creation? It is impossible.

The following is a copy taken from the register kept in Otley church.

“Nicholas Hudson of Baildon, and Mary Hartley
“of Hawksworth, both of this Parish, were married
“at Menston, before Coll. Fairfax, the xii day of
“Feb. 1654.”

The number of inhabitants in Menston is about two hundred and thirty. The new hall was built by a Mr. Rhodes, something more than one hundred years since. It is at the east end of the village. There is very little of the old hall remaining.

ESHOLT.

The parish of Otley stretches from hence and Baildon northward to its greatest extent over the high grounds and valleys. The nunnery of Esholt or Achwood, in about 1150, was founded by Simon de Ward, and dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. Leonard. Several benefactions were contributed in lands at Yeadon, Idle, &c., for the endowment of six nuns. This priory, as it is frequently called, at the dissolution, remained in the crown till the first of Edward VI., 1547, when it was granted to Henry Thompson, Gent., one of the King's Gend'armes at Bologne. In this family it remained for above one hundred years, when by marriage it was transferred to the ancient house of Calverley. Sir Walter Cal-

verley, Bart., built the present mansion, on the site of the old nunnery, and planted that fine avenue of elms now growing along the approach to the house, from which it is seen to the greatest advantage. Very little of the religious house remains, except a few pointed arches in some of the out-offices. Where the priory church stood, there is an hieroglyphical inscription, to attest that Elizabeth Pudsey was prioress, and the Wards' armorial bearings, who were founders of the priory. In 1755, Sir Walter Calverley, the son of the builder, took the name of Blackett, and sold the estate to Robert Stansfield, Esq. This family trace their descent from Wyons Maryons, Lord of Stansfield, who came from Normandy with William, and were long proprietors of Stansfield-Hall, in the vale of Todmorden, near Halifax. Robert dying without issue, this estate descended to his sister Ann, wife of William Rookes, Esq., of Roydes-Hall, whose ancestors had resided there for four hundred years, and prior to that at Rookes-Hall, in 1300. At their death, having lost their only son, this estate again passed in the female line to their daughter Anna Maria, who married Joshua Crompton, Esq., third son of Samuel Crompton, Esq., of Derby, the present possessor, at whose death, by the will of his late wife, it descends to their eldest son, William Rookes Crompton, who is to take the name and bear the arms of Stansfield.

The house, as well as the ground, has been modernized ; several of the apartments are pannelled,

and the dining-room has been carved by a masterly hand.

In the wood opposite the house, a brood of three woodcocks were brought to maturity; and in June the same year, 1821, Mr. Crompton, Jun., caught with a hook and line the largest trout yet found in the river Aire, weighing seven pounds, a beautiful drawing the exact size of which has been made by Miss Crompton.

OTLEY

Is a pleasant and well-built market-town, delightfully situated on the south bank of the Wharfe, and derives its name from Otho, a Saxon Prince, who had all betwixt Humber and Tyne in A. D. 620, for his principality.

In Domesday it is called Othelai, and the parish then extended over several townships now lost, which are all represented as being then mostly waste from the frequent plunderings of the Danes, the Scots, the Saxons, and the Normans.

In the year of our Lord 1086, Thomas, Archbishop of York, possessed the manors of Otley, for they stand in the survey, *Terra Archiepi Eborae*; which includes Denton, Clifton, Bickerton, Farnley, Timble, Weston, Pool, Esholt, Guiseley, Hawksworth, Baildon, Menston, Burley, and a berewic in Ilkley and Stubham, the whole extending over nine square miles. The taxable or productive land was about six thousand and eighty acres, of which two thousand five hundred

and sixty were plowed, three thousand five hundred and fifteen wood pasture, and five acres meadow ; all the rest waste. The annual value fluctuated from ten to five pounds. Otley, the chief manor, contained about one thousand three hundred acres in plowing, cultivated by thirty-seven people. The Archbishop had two hundred acres in his own management. Ten farmers, with six husbandmen, held five hundred acres. Five freeholders, four labourers, and nine farmers under them, held five hundred acres. And the vicar of Otley held one hundred acres ; from which it is evident there must have been a church here in 1086.

It is certain that the christian religion flourished in Britain before the arrival of the Saxons in A. D. 460, but it was by them soon abolished, and their idolatrous worship established again throughout the state. The Britons were plundered, their cities, towns, churches, and public edifices, destroyed, and, as Gildas the historian informs us, "from the east sea to the west."

Edwin King of Northumberland, a Saxon, was the first christian king. He governed Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, in the year 630. There was then a church in Otley, which was burnt with the town by the Pagans. Paulinus was then Archbishop. Edwin, it is believed, had a temporary residence here. He lost his life in the battle of Hadfield, on the 4th of October, 633. It is also believed that Alfred the Great retained Otley as a royal manor.

The church did not revive till Wilfred was appointed to the see of York by Alfred, who put under his religious care eighty-seven families to be instructed in the christian faith. He erected a cathedral and established an episcopal see at York. About the year 940, all was destroyed again by Constantine King of Scotland; and it was under the fostering care and piety of Odo, that all was rebuilt again.

Athelstan, grandson to Alfred, had a brother Edwin who was accused by a certain nobleman of conspiracy. He ordered this unfortunate young Prince to be turned adrift, with one servant, in a crazy small vessel destitute of sails, oars, and provisions. Edwin finding himself thus exposed to the dangers of the deep and the horrors of famine, leaped overboard into the sea, which extinguished all his misery with his life. Athelstan had soon reason to repent of what he had done. The perfidious nobleman whose evidence had destroyed that young Prince, one day stumbled in presenting the cup to him; but recovering by means of his other leg, "See," said he, "how one brother assists another." This remark Athelstan felt; for he immediately ordered him to be put to death, as a sacrifice to the manes of Edwin: and he endeavoured to expiate his own guilt by severe penance and benefactions. He ordered continual masses to be said for his pardon, and the repose of his brother's soul. This, it is believed, induced him to give Otley, &c., to the see of York; for he granted a charter, which was afterwards confirmed by

other kings, giving particular advantages to Otley, Ripon, and Beverley. It runs thus:

“In the Name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity,
 “Athelstan, by the grace of God, King of England,
 “to all his Subjects of Yorkshire, and throughout
 “England, Health. Know ye, that I confirm,” &c.

The charter of Stephen runs thus:

“Stephen, King of England, to the Archbishops,
 “Bishops, Abbots, Barons, Sheriffs, and to all his
 “faithfull ministers, as well French as English,
 “throughout all England, Sendeth Greeting: I con-
 “firm all Privileges and Grants from King Edward,
 “(the Confessor,) from my Grandfather, King Wil-
 “liam, and from my Uncles King William and
 “King Henry.”

The witnesses to this last charter are, Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln,—Nigel, Bishop of Ely, and Bishop of York,—Adelphus, Bishop of Carlisle,—and Robert de Vere, at York.

By all these charters the Archbishops of York enjoyed sac, soc, toll, tem, merchet, bloodwit, assize of bread and of weights and measures, pillory, tumbril, infangeof, outfangeof, judgment of iron and water, gallows, gibbet, prison, gaol delivery, his own coroners, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, with return of writs and pleas of withernam, fairs twice in the year, and a market every week.

In the reign of Edward I., a writ of *Quo Warranto* was issued at the suit of the crown, demanding of the

Archbishop of York to shew by what authority he claimed to have the punishment of felons, of return of writs and estreats, and pleas of forbidden distress, his own proper coroners, amendment of assize of bread and beer, free warren and lands in Ripon, Beverley, Otley, and elsewhere in the county of York, quietly from suit, without licence and will of the Lord the King, and his predecessors, Kings of England. This was in or about 1300.

The Archbishop comes into court and says, "As to jurisdiction of punishing felons at Ripon, Beverley, &c. That King Athelstan before the conquest of England gave the said manors to the Archbishop of York and his successors, from which time the Archbishops hitherto have stood seized of the said liberty. And afterwards King Henry I., son of the Conqueror, amongst other liberties, granted to the Archbishops of York the liberty of judging thieves taken within the lands aforesaid, by his charter, which he brings into court, and which attests the same. And claims to have the return of writs, pleas of forbidden distress, estreats, &c., within the said manors time immemorial. And claims to have his own proper coroners within his own proper lands, and proper tenures, and these before the conquest of England, from King Athelstan, who gave to the churches his lands so freely, that none of the King's officers should enter there to exercise any office belonging to the King. Which was afterwards confirmed by the charter of King Edward,

“and afterwards from the time from which coroners
 “were first appointed in England.

“All his predecessors until now have had their
 “proper coroners in the lands aforesaid, and by them
 “exercised all things which belonged to their office as
 “coroners. And he claims to have free warren in all
 “his lordships, by his charter dated at Westminster
 “in the fourth year of the reign of the said King,
 “which he brings into court, and which attests the
 “same. And as to being free from suit, says, that
 “he claims to have his manors, with their members,
 “quietly from suit, from the conquest of England.
 “And he claims to have his parks in Beverley, &c.,
 “from time immemorial, and that he and all his
 “predecessors have had a warren in all his lands,
 “have enclosed his woods, and thereof made a park,
 “and that he and they have used the aforesaid
 “liberties as he claims them, and puts himself upon
 “the country. And the Jurors, to wit,

“William Lavell,	William of Holtby,
“James of Tryvell,	Robert of Holme,
“Thomas of Cunnaby,	Thomas of Lutton,
“John of Balle,	Ralph Salvayn,
“William of Hartlington,	John of Milford,
“Hugh of Linton,	Nicholas of Oglethorp,
“William of Stables,	John of Sutton,

“And Richard of Bruntley,

“say upon their oaths, that the aforesaid Archbishop and
 “all his predecessors from time immemorial have fully
 “used all the liberties which the Archbishop now

“claims. And therefore it is adjudged, that the afore-
 “said Archbishop shall from henceforth be quiet with his
 “liberties. And the King take nothing by his writ.”*

The Archbishops of York had formerly a palace here, at which they held much of their residence. About the year 1415, Henry Bowet, Archbishop, added kitchens to it. There can be, I think, no doubt but it was a castellated building, from its situation on a hill which commanded the passage of the river, and presented an obstacle against the incursions of the Scots, then frequent invaders of the north of England ; the north side of the river still preserving something of the Scottish dialect.

The castle or palace (for it was called by both names) contained the archiepiscopal court of judicature for the manor of Otley ; and the leases of the land adjacent to it had this reservation in them,—
 “Except, and always preserved unto the said Most
 “Reverend Father and his Successors, one house
 “called the Court-House there, where the Court
 “hath been accustomed to be kept, and the Prison-
 “House where felons and offenders have been ac-
 “customably prisoned.†

“JOHN BERREY, FRANCIS FAWKES, WM. SNELL.”

At what time this castle was suffered to run to decay, or was demolished, I cannot find, but it was somewhere from the reign of Henry VIII. and the civil wars in 1640. The old ruins of it were removed,

* Taken from letters patent of Henry VIII.

† Lease of the site of the Manor-House, demesne, lands, &c.

and several extensive foundations discovered, on making the present Manor-House, near fifty years since. The extent of the ground within the foss evidently exceeded four acres, extending westward to the middle of Guy-Croft, and running eastward in a right-line from thence to the street leading to the bridge.

The court and Sessions of the Liberty have ever since been held, either at an inn, or the Assembly-Room, or the Free-School, a place very inadequate and inconvenient, where they are at present held.

That woollen manufacturers resided in Otley, there can be no doubt, for in that part of the town called Cross-Green, they had a right to fix cloth-tenters; and I have a token, a copper penny, now by me, of "Antony Ward, 1670," in the circle, and an oak tree with three crowns on it in the centre. On the reverse, "In Otley his penny;" in the centre, a shield in which are nine teasles, separated by a card. The water of the Wharfe is also noted for giving cloth a brighter colour, and a softer feel in the hand, than any other water in Yorkshire.

Otley is a borough town, but I cannot find that its inhabitants ever sent members to parliament; for, when Edward I. contested the Archbishop's manorial rights, there was no such thing mentioned. It is natural to conclude that the Archbishop was the most likely person to represent, or cause to be represented, his own manors, both in the Lords and Commons; but if that had not been the case, there always were

old and respectable families residing in the neighbourhood who would have kept up that privilege.

It is thought by some people that Otley was once a Roman station, but there is no authentic account of it; for when Antonine, in his second journey to the Brigantes from York to Chester, says that Calcaria is nine miles from York, and that Campodonum is twenty from Calcaria, he meant some other place, and not Otley, for it is quite out of the line, and has no Roman road nearer it than that in Carlton, which went from Addle to Ilkley. Several Roman coins have certainly been found here and in the vicinity. I found one (an Aurelianus) in my garden; and a farmer plowing in Norwood, about two miles from hence, a little to the west of Lindley-Wood, turned up, with the plow, what he thought some rust, but on kicking it with his foot he observed some small copper coins, and on further inspection found as many as would fill a pint, in a leather purse, as he thought; but it, as well as half the outside coins, was so much destroyed by time, that nothing certain could be said about them. The inside ones were tolerably perfect. I went over, and bought them all, except a few which the children had made away with or lost in playing with them. They are mostly of Gallienus, Hadrian, Tetricus, Victorinus, Aurelianus, Diocletianus, Constantius, and Constantinus. What could have induced the burier to leave them there, we cannot tell; but perhaps the spear or the club might for ever have separated him from his ill-gotten wealth without

having an opportunity of discovering to any one where he had secreted it. The Roman empire in Britain expired when Valentinian III. was Emperor, about four hundred and seventy-six years after Cæsar landed in England.

It has been mentioned, with some appearance of authority, that Otley once sent members to parliament. Had such been the case, the records of the ancient families, such as the Fawkeses, the Hawks-worths, the Vavasours, and the Arthingtons, would have given some account of it. In 1215, King John, when he granted the great charter, and the *Charter de Foresta*, promised to summons all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and Great Barons, to meet at any place with forty days' notice, to assess aids and scutages when necessary. In 1265, Henry III. met, January 20th, the first House of Commons, when every shire was represented by two knights, and every city and borough in the kingdom by two burgesses. In 1296, Edward I. issued writs for the representation of all cities and boroughs at Westminster which were never regularly represented before that time. He in 1298 convoked a parliament at Carlisle, to enable him to bring all Scotland under subjection, to which the Scottish nobility were summoned on pain of being declared traitors and enemies to the public.

The ancient borough of Otley consisted of one hundred and thirty-seven burgages, who paid an annual rent of five-pence each to the Archbishop, in soccage ;

x B. 1. 1. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

but at present they are in the hands of seventy-three. This was in the time of Edward I. Upon a fair calculation, Otley might then contain about one thousand people; and now, according to the last census, three thousand and fifty-seven.

The markets and fairs in Otley have existed by ancient charter for more than fifteen hundred years back; and perhaps there is no town in England, of the same magnitude, that can display a greater variety of every kind of excellent meat and fowls, with butter, eggs, &c. &c. The live stock of all kinds are crowded in the fairs here, which are central for the breeders on the north of the town, and convenient for the buyers from the populous manufacturing towns on the south.

The parish is in extent about ten miles from east to west, that is from Pool to Ilkley; and from south to north, that is from Baildon to Denton, nearly the same. It was bounded on the north by John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster's manors of Knaresborough, on the west by the Percy Fee in Craven, which came down to Ilkley, and on the east and south by the extensive manors of William de Poiton, one of the governors in the north, and Lord of the Fee of Mowbray.

The church is dedicated to All-Saints, and was originally a Saxon fabric. The east or the old church is certainly very ancient; it is in the form of a cross standing east and west. The south end of the cross belonged to Denton, and the north end to Lindley.

In all probability they were then called chapels. The windows have evidently been long, narrow, and round-headed, which were in use long before the present ones were in fashion.

There certainly was a church here before any of the present building was erected, for there are several wrought stones in figures and scrolls beneath the east window, as well as in the north end of the cross, which have been walled in the promiscuous grout-work composing the whole, and the action of fire is evidently seen upon many of the stones. I have no doubt the destruction took place in King Edwin's time, about the year 600, when the frequent visits of the northern Pagans destroyed, as far as they could, every vestige of christianity. A great part of the old stone frame where the bell was hung, yet remains on the top of the cross or old part of the church. The west, or new part, I conjecture, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. He wrote against the doctrines of Luther, &c., with such ability as induced the Pope to give him the title of "defender of the faith." Henry seeing the power of religious opinion, (that wonderful fulcrum which moves all human nature,) grasped it, beat the Pope, and not only made himself the supreme head of his own church, but also filled his coffers with the spoils of the religious houses. This happened in 1537. Winston Churchill says that Henry VIII. delivered Pope Clement out of the hands of the Emperor Maximilian, for which deliverance, silver and gold he had none to tender, but such

as he had, glorious and grateful titles, he was very prodigal of. The conclave frequently met, and wished to bestow one that might be perpetuated to all ages. Several were proposed, but at last all agreed in that of "*Defensor Fidei*," which has been continued to this day. But what might accelerate the event, it is very probable that such complaints as the following being frequently received, induced Henry to send his visitors, and finally to suppress all the religious houses.

"TO THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF ESSEX,

"*Visitor General.*

"Please your Worship to understand that the
 "Abbot of Fountayns hath so greatly dilapidate his
 "house, wasted ye woods, notoriously keeping six
 "whores, and six days before our coming he com-
 "mitted theft and sacrilege, confessing the same, for
 "at midnight he caused his Chapleyn to stele the keys
 "of the sexton, and took out a Jewel, and a cross of
 "gold with stones. One Warren a goldsmyth of the
 "chepe was with him in his chamber at the hour, and
 "there they stole out a great Emerode with a Rubye.
 "The sayde Warren made the Abbot believe the
 "Rubye was a Garnet, and so for that he paid
 "nothing. For the Emerode but £20. He sold him
 "also plate without weight or ounces.

"*The 20th of January.*

R. LAYTON."

When all the religious houses were dissolved, and

their lands sold, the Archbishop still preserved his rights to certain lands in each town, as mentioned in the charters. Otley having no religious house, was permitted to remain as it was. The greatest part of the township is now let to tenants in life-hold or lease-hold estates, and from time immemorial subject to such fines as his Lordship pleases, as well as suit and service if required. I find, of the date of 1550, in the parish of Marton leases of this nature run as follows. "The Earl of Cumberland grants to A. B. "a lease of a Messuage and two Oxgangs of land, for "the rent of 13s. 4d. and a fine of £10. during the "term of there lives, provided always, that the said "A. B. shal bee of good demenor and behavior "towards the Deare, Gam, and Woods of the said "Earle, and also shal be redye to serve the Queene, "her heyres and successors, and the said Earle, with "horse and harnesse, and other furniture.

But, to return to the church. The great north door is to all appearance Saxon, and I have no doubt but it was taken from the old fabric when the church was enlarged and the tower built. On viewing the outside, a sensation is experienced which reminds us that it is the house of God; and when assembled within it, every thing about it reminds us of this truth,—that this earth is not our abiding-place, but we are only on a journey to that heavenly mansion, and frequently meet here to prepare us to enjoy eternal happiness.

The church abounds with monuments, many of

which being of the most splendid description, considerably add to its attraction.

On entering the east choir, immediately on the right, is a stone monument in the wall, of William Vavasour Esq., of Stead-Hall, in the township of Burley, dated sometime in 1600, but the plate is broken. The stone one on the left of the vestry door, belongs to Sir Robert Dyneley, Knt., who died about 1620. The family reside at present in Horton, near Bolton-bridge. The first of this family living in this valley, of whom I can find any account, is Robert Dyneley, of Bramhope, descended from a younger brother of the house of Downam in Lancashire. He married the daughter of Lawrence Keighley, of Newall, near Otley, about the year 1520. His grandson, Sir Robert, married Olive, daughter of Sir Thomas Stapleton of Wighil.

The last of the Dyneleys who lived at Bramhope, was Robert, a justice of peace in 1712.

In the south corner of the church is the full-length figure of ^{Sir} Thomas Lord Fairfax, laid on the cover of a raised tomb, which attracts particular attention. The monument belonging to this tomb is placed on the east wall, and the statues face the monument. It has no date or inscription. He succeeded his father, Sir William, who married Miss Thwaits of Denton. Thomas was in many battles on the continent. He was with Charles Duke of Bourbon at the sacking of Rome in 1577, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1599, and left a large family.

121627

The monument contiguous to it on the south wall belongs to the last-named nobleman's son, who was created Baron of Cameron, for his bravery in Normandy under Henry IV. of France, and in Germany against the house of Austria. It has a Latin epitaph, which, translated, is—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

Of the Hon. Thomas Lord Fairfax, who after he had discharged the various duties of war, among the French, the Germans, and the Dutch, obtained his dismissal from this warfare of troubles, and after having attained the age of 80 years during the halcyon days of England, he obtained celestial safety, the first of May, 1640.

Of Ellen, his most affectionate Wife, the daughter of Robert Aske, Esq., descended from the Barons of Clifford and Latimer, and Mother of Twelve Children. After she had lived an example of piety for 57 years, she placidly expired, being taken from her human to her heavenly relations, the twenty-third day of August, 1620.

On the opposite or north side of the church there is an engraved plate with the pedigrees of the Lindleys and Palmes of Lindley, as far back as two generations before 1297. On the bottom of the plate is the full-length figure of Francis Palmes, the last male of the family; and, below, six Latin lines dated 1593.

Plurima LINDLORUM templo conduntur in isto,
Ultima PALMSORUM corpora bina jacent.
Gloria certa viri non est, sunt omnia vana
Nec faciunt clarum stemmata clara virum.
Hoc Virtutis opus: justus ceu PALMA virebit
Nam dotes animi nulla sepulchra tegunt.

Translation.

Within this Church are many Lindleys laid:
Here exequies o'er the last Palmes were said.
Vain and uncertain was their fame; for when
Has ancestry alone ennobled men?
Yet virtue blooms like Palm-Trees branching wide,
And gifted souls no sepulchre can hide.

We have, on the wall above the stairs leading to

Mr. Fawkes's Pew in the Organ Gallery, a marble monument thus inscribed :

Underneath
lies the Body of
FRANCIS FAWKES, of FARNLEY, Esq.,
Wise, good, and just;
Steady to his principle both in
Church and State,
Faithful and loyal to his King,
Zealous for the true interest of his Country;
A most tender and affectionate husband,
The best father, the kindest master;
Charitable to the poor, a friend to the fatherless and widow.
In 1713 he was elected Member of Parliament
For the Borough of Knaresborough in this County,
(which Borough his Ancestors had before represented)
And, independent, discharged that important trust
With Fidelity, Courage, Constancy.
After the death of Queen Ann
He liv'd a retired life at his paternal seat,
Lov'd and respected by all who knew him,
More deserving of honours than studious to acquire them.
He died on the 11th day of November, 1747,
In the 74th year of his age; prais'd, wept, honour'd,
And resteth here
In hopes of a joyful resurrection to a crown
of immortal glory in the kingdom of Christ.
In the same grave
lies interred the body of MARGARET his Wife, One of the
Daughters and Coheiresses of *John Ayscough, Esq.*
The only Son of *Sir William Ayscough of Osgodby, Knt.*
By whom he had issue Eleven Children,
Four only of whom lived to survive him,
THOMAS, AYSCOUGH, FRANCIS, and JOHN.
She was adorned with every virtue that could render
Her Sex amiable in this life and happy in the next.
Sacrum* optimi Patris
Memoriæ hoc Marmor posuit
Ayscough Fawkes
Filius ejus natu secundus
A. D. 1754.

The two chancels of the church are nearly filled with polished marble and other handsome monuments.

* TRANSLATION. Sacred to the Memory of the Best of Fathers, Ayscough Fawkes, his second Son, placed this Marble, A. D. 1754.

The following are in the east chancel. That belonging to Francis Fawkes, Esq., the last of the Fawkeses of Farnley, is certainly the most splendid in the church.

AH! MOLLITER OSSA QUIESCANT.*
 NEAR THIS PLACE LIE INTERR'D THE REMAINS OF
 FRANCIS FAWKES, OF FARNLEY-HALL, IN THIS PARISH, ESQ.
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 17TH OF JULY, 1786,
 IN THE 79TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.
 HE MARRIED CHRISTIANA, ONLY DAUGHTER AND HEIRESS OF
 WILLIAM WILKINSON, OF NEWALL-HALL, ESQ; AND
 DYING WITHOUT SURVIVING ISSUE
 LEFT THE BULK OF
 HIS FORTUNE TO
 WALTER HAWKSWORTH OF HAWKSWORTH, ESQ.
 WHO
 WITH GRATITUDE AND AFFECTION
 DEDICATES THIS MONUMENT TO
 HIS MEMORY.

The Epitaph on the Grandfather of the present Mr. Fawkes, is at the southern corner of the east window.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
 OF WALTER FAWKES, ESQ.
 WHO WAS BORN AT HAWKSWORTH
 A. D. 1746
 DIED OCT. 17TH.
 1792.
 HE MARRIED AMELIA, ELDEST DAUGHTER
 OF JAMES FARRER, ESQ.
 OF BARNBRO GRANGE AND EWOOD
 IN THIS COUNTY,
 BY WHOM HE LEFT ISSUE,
 WALTER, HIS ELDEST SON WHO MARRIED
 MARIA, SECOND DAUGHTER
 OF JOHN GRIMSTON, ESQ.
 OF NESWICK IN THIS COUNTY;
 AMELIA, HIS ELDEST DAUGHTER
 MARRIED TO GODFREY WENTWORTH WENTWORTH, ESQ.
 OF WOOLLEY-PARK IN THIS COUNTY;
 FRANCES ELIZABETH, HIS SECOND DAUGHTER
 MARRIED TO CHARLES JOHN BRANDLING, ESQ.
 OF GOSFORTH-HOUSE

* Ah! softly may his bones repose.

IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND;
 AND
 FRANCIS, AYSCOUGH, AND RICHARD,
 HIS YOUNGEST SONS.
 IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUEST
 OF THE LATE FRANCIS FAWKES, ESQ.
 HE REMOVED
 FROM HIS OWN FAMILY SEAT
 AT HAWKSWORTH
 TO FARNLEY-HALL, A. D. 1786;
 WHICH MANSION HE REBUILT
 AND
 WAS PROCEEDING TO MAKE OTHER IMPROVEMENTS
 WHEN
 IT PLEASED DIVINE PROVIDENCE
 TO WITHDRAW HIM
 FROM THE BOSOM OF A FAMILY
 BY WHICH
 HE WAS JUSTLY AND SINCERELY BELOVED,
 AND FROM A NEIGHBOURHOOD
 IN WHICH
 HE HAD PASSED HIS LIFE
 RESPECTED AND ESTEEMED.

The following interesting inscription, upon a neat marble tablet, is placed upon the wall over the vestry door:—

MARIA FAWKES
 DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 10TH OF DECEMBER,
 IN THE 40TH YEAR OF HER AGE,
 ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXIII.
 TO
 THE REVERED MEMORY OF A WOMAN,
 WHO SPENT HER LIFE,
 AS FAR AS OUR IMPERFECT CONDITION WILL PERMIT,
 IN THE CONSCIENTIOUS DISCHARGE OF HER DUTY,
 TO HER GOD, HER FAMILY, AND HER FELLOW-CREATURES,
 HE
 WHO BEST KNEW HER WORTH,
 AND HAD MOST REASON TO LAMENT HER LOSS,
 DEDICATES THIS HUMBLE MEMORIAL.

The following, which is on the south of the Church, is the oldest legible inscription in the yard:—

Here resteth the Body of Elizabeth Battye, wife of James Battye of Poolle, who departed this life the 3rd day of April 1660.

Hodie mihi, cras tibi*

* As I am to-day, so you may be to-morrow.

“ Archbishop Roger, the famous opponent of Becket, began to rebuild York Minster after the fire in 1171. He willed towards the expences for the fraternity of the church, and their necessary sustentation, one medity of the churches of Everton; Sutton with Scroby Chapel, Heyton, Berdessey and Ottele; and procured, by the liberality of other faithful persons, the church of Calverley, ex dono Willielmi de Scoty,—the church of Hoton, ex dono Willielmi de Paganel,—the church of Harewood, ex dono Avicie de Ruminilly,—the church of Thorpe, ex dono Ade de Bruys et Ivette de Arches, uxoris suæ; also the churches of Collingham, Clareburg, and Retford. Archbishop Sewal, his successor, appointed Vicars to be established in them, and made divers orders concerning them.”

The above is extracted from Dugdale.

A list of the Vicars of Otley from 1267, taken from the archives of York Minster.

When inducted.	Names.	Years they officiated.
1267.	GALFRIDUS BRIDLINGTON.....	1
1268.	WILLIAM DE LIVERTON.....	51
1319.	JOHN DE BRAMLINGTON.....	30
1349.	ROBERT BONFOIT	42
1391.	JOHN ROWCLIFFE	—
....	RICHARD DE OTTELY.....	—
1432.	ROBERT —————	17
1449.	JAC: Carus	3

When inducted.	Names.	Years they officiated.
1452.	RICHARD RUDD.....	—
....	WILLIAM SKELTON.....	—
1478.	WILLIAM TAYLOR	24
1502.	EDWARD MAHEW	2
1504.	RICHARD WALKER.....	8
1512.	LAWRENCE PUKE	20
1532.	WILLIAM STANLEY.....	4
1536.	JOHN BARKER.....	58
1594.	WILLIAM HARDISTY	2
1596.	ROBERT THOMPSON	10
1606.	WILLIAM HARRISON.....	56
1662.	LANCELOT DENNISON.....	11
1673.	WILLIAM HARRISON	19
1692.	LAWRENCE BENTHAM.....	9
1701.	THOMAS DADE.....	7
1708.	HENRY HUMPHRY	36
1744.	THOMAS DAWSON	2
1746.	JOSHUA CROWTHER	5
1751.	CHRISTOPHER ALCOCK	10
1761.	HENRY WILSON.....	21
1782.	GEORGE HATFIELD.....	4
1786.	JAMES BAILEY.....	30
1816.	HENRY ROBINSON, M. A.....	

who is universally respected. In him, the divine, the gentleman, and the scholar, are united.

This vicarage is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and valued in the King's books at thirteen pounds one shilling and eight-pence.

A number of doles are given in the church, to the

poor of Otley, under the management of the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers. The widows' dole of one shilling to twenty poor widows, is given on the first Sunday after the seventh of April. A small loaf of household bread is given to a certain number of poor women every Sunday after the morning service, left by Henry Barker, Esq., out of his lands at Burley; and betwixt fifty and sixty pounds left by different persons, for such pious uses, is annually given every Christmas to those industrious families who receive no parish relief.

There was a hospital for lepers here in the reign of Edward II., but when or by whom built or endowed, there is no record. Before the liberal use of linen was so general, dreadful and infectious cutaneous complaints must have frequently prevailed among the lower orders of the people, which might rouse the good, the rich and the pious, to erect such suitable buildings for their benefit. In all probability the houses and croft in Westgate were given for that purpose, for in the old parish books it is called The hospital.

That superstition prevailed in its greatest extent about the eleventh and twelfth centuries, I think will be sufficiently exemplified by the following Wharfedale Legend of

THE GREY PALMER.

“Eight miles from the city of York, amidst
“picturesque scenery, on the banks of the river
“Wharfe, stands the residence of Sir Thomas Milner,
“which was anciently the site of a convent, inhabited

“by nuns of the cistercian order. There was a con-
“temporary monastery of monks at Acaster Malbis,
“and tradition relates that a subterraneous passage
“afforded the inmates of these institutions access to
“each other.

“In the year 1200, the lady abbess of Nun-Apple-
“ton called the Archbishop from Caywode, and the
“nuns of St. Mary’s Abbey of York, and those of the
“Virgin Mary at Arthington, to chaunt high mass on
“the blessed eve of St. Mark, to lay at rest the
“wandering spirit of Sister Hylda, which had
“haunted the convent, the monastery, and the ad-
“jacent country of Wharfdale, during seven long
“years. The peasants fled from that district, for the
“spirit appeared to them in their houses, glared them
“in the fields, or floated over their heads in passing
“the Wharfe; and if they attempted to fell a tree in
“the woods, a hideous form, in a cistercian habit,
“presented itself, shewing a wound in its breast; and
“the moving wind raising its black veil, uncovered a
“ghastly countenance and sunken eyes, raining in-
“cessant tears. A tempest, with loud, dismal, and
“portentous howlings, shook the high craggy cliffs
“above Otley; fierce, and more fierce, it whirled
“along the river, and rent levin bolts and red meteors
“over the cloisters of Nun-Appleton: showers de-
“scended as if the firmament of heaven were dissolved
“into rolling tides; and the Wharfe swelling over all
“its banks, washed rocks from their base, and lofty
“trees from their far-spreading roots. The holy

“ Archbishop in sacred stole is before the altar,—the
“ veiled sisters of the Virgin Mary stand by the
“ choir,—the monks of Acaster Malbis are ranged
“ beyond the fretted pillars of the chapel, and wait
“ the solemn call of the bell to raise their voices in
“ hymns of supplication. The walls resound with
“ knocking at the convent gate. The portress told
“ her beads, and crossed her breast, as she said to
“ herself, while winding to the portal, There come
“ other pilgrims of Palestine foretold by the dreary
“ ghost of sister Hylda !

“ The lock turned with difficulty, it seemed to
“ deny admission to the stranger, for the hinges re-
“ sisted and creaked horribly against his ingress ; but
“ the arm of the portress forced them to expand, and
“ the Palmer, clad in grey weeds of penitence, strode
“ within the threshold. The roaring thunder burst
“ over his head, blue lightning flashed around his
“ gigantic figure, and in a hoarse sepulchral voice he
“ thanked the portress for her gentle courtesy.

“ By land and sea, said he, I have proved all that
“ is terrible in danger, or awful in the strife of war.
“ My arm wielded the truncheon with gallant King
“ Richard, the chiefest of the holy-rood : and the
“ Paymins of Acre, with their mighty Soldan, have
“ quaked in the tumult of our crusaders. The storm
“ of the Red Sea, and the rage of open ocean, have
“ rattled in mine ear. I have crossed burning sands,
“ and met the wild lords of the desert in shocks of
“ steel : but never was my soul so appalled as by the

“rage of elements this horrible night. To the sinner,
“naught is so fearful as the working of the Almighty’s
“wrath in our lower world. I have visited every
“shrine of penitence and prayer, to purge the stains
“of crime from this labouring bosom. I have trodden
“each weary step to the holy sepulchre in Palestine.
“I have knelt to the saints of Spain, of Italy, and of
“France. I have mourned before the shrine of St.
“Patrick, and every saint of Ireland. In Scotland I
“have drunk of every miraculous fount and holy
“well; and but for the swollen waters of Wharfe, I
“had sought the grey towers of Caywode, or the fair
“Abbey of Selby, to crave prayers from the pure of
“heart for the worst of transgressors. At holy St.
“Thomas’s tomb my pilgrimage ends; but for the
“wicked there can be no rest. The pelting hail-
“blast, the dark, red flashes of lightning, and the
“flooded Wharfe, oppose my course. I wandered
“through the dark wood,—dire peals of thunder
“roared among the groaning oaks, and the ravening
“he-wolf rushed from his den across my path,—the
“flame of his eyes showed his gore-dripping jaws,
“wide asunder to devour me. A spectre, more fell
“than the rage of a savage beast, drove him away;
“the croaking raven and ominous owlet rung a death-
“warning, and the spectre shrieked in mine ear,—
“Grey Palmer, thy bed of dark, chill, deep earth,
“and thy pillow of worms, are prepared,—thy flesh-
“less bride waits to embrace thee!

“Deep sounded the bell. Haste thee, haste thee,

“holy Palmer, said the portress: for the spectre of
“sister Hylda bade the lady Abbess expect thee.
“Haste thee to join the choral swell. Why quakes
“thy stately form? Haste thee,—the bell hath ceased
“its solemn invocation.

“Scarcely had the Palmer entered the sanctified
“dome of the chapel, when the seven hallowed tapers
“which burned with perpetual blaze before the altar,
“expired in blue hissing flashes. The full swelling
“choir sunk to awful silence. A gloomy light circled
“along the vaulted roof, and sister Hylda, with her
“veil thrown back by her skeleton hand, revealed her
“well-known features, but pale, grim, and ghastly,
“with the hue of the tomb, as she stood by the
“Palmer, who was recognised as Friar John.

“The Archbishop raised his meek eyes and blanched
“countenance to Him that liveth and reigneth for
“ever. The cold dew of horror dropped from his
“cheeks; but, in aspirations of prayer, his courage
“returned, and, in adjurations by the name of the
“Most High, he commanded the spectre to tell why
“she broke the peace of the faithful. Unearthly
“groans issued from her colourless lips; the dry bones
“of her wasted carcase rattled with a fearful agitation
“as she thus spoke: In me behold sister Hylda, dis-
“honoured, ruined, murdered by Friar John, in the
“deep penance vault! He stands by my side, and
“bends his head lower and lower in confession of his
“guilt. I died unconfessed, and seven years has my
“troubled and suffering spirit walked the earth, when

“all were hushed in peaceful sleep but such as the
“lost Hylda! Your masses have earned grace for
“me. I now go to my long rest. Seek the middle
“pavement-stone of the vault for the mortal relics of
“a soul purified and pardoned by the blood of the
“Redeemer. Laud and blessing to his gracious name
“for ever!

“Soft strains of melody swelled in the air, and a
“bright flame rekindled the holy tapers; but sister
“Hylda and the Palmer vanished, and were never
“seen more!

The Free Grammar-School, as appears by the date, was, in 1611, founded by Thomas Cave, and was named Prince Henry's School, in compliment to the then Prince of Wales, who conferred the honors of a corporate body on the trustees of the institution. The motto on the seal is “*Deum Pave, Tomo Cave,*”—Fear God, and mind thy book; being a pun on the builder's name. Over the entrance, is—“Founded by Gift.” Several families joined in the subscription, and were called trustees. The land purchased, is situated at Lanmouth, near North-allerton, now belonging to the Earl of Harewood. It was sold for a certain annuity which in those troublesome times was perhaps sufficient, but now forms only the small salary of twenty-six pounds a year for nine hundred and ninety-nine years from the date of the purchase. The present vicar is the head-master of the school, and it may add a little to the scanty income of the church.

From the church register book, the following is taken:—"Memorandum, Sep. 11th, 1673. This "summer is remarkable for the abundant and continual rain therein. On the eleventh of this month, "there was a wonderful inundation of water in the "northern parts. This river Wharfe was never "known to be so big within the memory of man, "by a full yard in height, running up in a direct line "to Hall-Hill-Well. It overturned Kettlewell-Bridge, Burnsey-Bridge, Barden-Bridge, Bolton-Bridge, Ilkley-Bridge, and Otley-Bridge, and the "greatest part of the Water-Mills. It also clearly "swept away Pool Low Fulling-Mills, and carried "them down whole like a ship. It left neither corn "nor cattle on the coast thereof."

There are several other records concerning this great flood. The mills at Pool, at that time, were principally constructed of wood, which caused them to float.

In 1779 the Chevin was enclosed, and it is now a fine cultivated mountain, adorned with fine tall plantations in extent above two hundred acres, the whole abounding with noble and extensive prospects of the river, gentlemen's seats, and a highly cultivated country.

The Wharfedale Agricultural Society, held in Otley, has been instituted above twenty years. By this Society are awarded premiums for the best short-horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses, as well as for improvements in farms, the best turnips drill'd, and

to servants of good character and long servitude in husbandry. It is principally supported by Jonas Whitaker, Esq., of Greenholme, and the Rev. J. A. Rhodes, of Horsforth-Hall, both justices of the peace. The cattle belonging to Mr. Whitaker are supposed to be the best bred of any in this country, or perhaps in the world. To encourage the fund and the institution, any premiums that are awarded to him, are generously returned. The Rev. J. A. Rhodes gives rewards to the first and second best ploughers, both men and boys, of whom there are frequently seen eighteen or twenty competitors; from which arises an emulation in the country for ploughing, so necessary to the production of a good crop. The great utility of this institution can only be properly appreciated but when the rewards are dispensed to the successful candidates, according to their merits.

On many of these interesting occasions, I have heard the Rev. J. A. Rhodes, as Chairman, address each successful candidate in the most appropriate language; which, while it has charmed every hearer, has fixed in the breast of the individual addressed, a humble yet dignified sense of the importance of his station.

At the Easter Meeting, 1830, upwards of £16. were taken for tickets of admission into the yard, at one shilling each; and the number of members who sat down to dinner at the White-Horse Inn, on that occasion, was forty-six.

At the east end of the town stood the *Campus*

Sceleratus, which, from its use in former ages, retains to this day the name of Gallows-hill, as being the place of execution before the furea, or power of hanging, was taken away from the Lords. Whether a pit has been there also, in which to drown the women-thieves, I cannot learn, but such was usual in the Saxon ages, till A. D. 1150.

“Quha gave Power to the Barronnes to have ane
“Pit, quhair in Weemen condemned for theft suld
“bee drowned. And ane gallous quhair-upon men
“thieves and trespassours suld bee hanged, conform
“to the doome given in the Barron Courte there
“anent.”*

Ina, King of the West Saxons, ordered that not only the thief was to be hanged, but if his family knew of it, they were all to be made slaves; and if any one permitted a thief to escape, he was to forfeit his property.

NEWALL.

The Mansion-House or old hall here is a large turreted building on the top of the village. In 1275, it was the property of the Fawkeses of Farnley. In 1520, it was in the hands of the Keighleys, for soon after that time Lawrence Keighley, Esq., had a daughter who married Robert Dyneley, Esq., of Bramhope, the great grandfather of Sir Robert, who died sometime in 16—. His tomb (a stone monument) is in Otley church, near the vestry door.

* This is taken from Sir Henry Spelman.

Leonard Keighley sold the estate to the Procters, who lived there from 1590 to 1654. Henry Procter, who married Anne Fawkes, was living in 1650. One of them was a lawyer, a member of Gray's-Inn. It was next sold, in or about 1660, to the Wilkinsons; the last of which name was William, who died 1731, aged 75. His daughter and heir married Francis Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley-Hall, who brought the estate again into that family, in which it now remains. In 1780 it was a noble-looking mansion, though going then greatly out of repair. The east and west carriage-entrance, as well as the terrace, were then in good condition. The wood or grove on the north consisted of ash, oak, fir, &c., very fine tall trees, and filled with rooks. One oak then growing a little north of the house, was, I think, the finest in the valley. At the death of Mr. Frank, the last of the Fawkeses, there lived in it a Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and a Mrs. Windsor, who had been superior servants to Mr. Frank, at Farnley-Hall, besides a family who had the large farm belonging to it.

I well remember attending an invalid there: it was in winter, and the night rainy, with a strong wind. About ten o'clock Mrs. Windsor called on the servant to bring her clogs, cloak, umbrella, and lantern; for she would go to bed. I was a little surprised to hear the old lady give such orders, and enquired if she was going out of the house to sleep. "No," she replied, "but the long east passage that leads to my room, is so very dark, windy, and wet, that I always take

these precautions in such nights as this, for fear of losing my light, or getting cold." Upon examination, I found all these things necessary, for the long east gallery was in bad repair, water was dropping from the ceiling, and the wind driving the rain through the broken windows. This house, like most others built at that period, was well protected, or rather fortified, by strong high garden-walls on three sides, and on the north by the outbuildings, which generally included a space of two acres, or thereabouts, and formed a sufficient protection against a sudden surprise from any small plundering party, which frequently took place, not only in Yorkshire, but in all the northern counties.

In the centre of the building there is a square tower, five stories high, made of grout-work, except the corner stones, which are wrought. I do not know a finer specimen of ancient architecture, or a place more imposing, taking it altogether, than this old hall was. But now it is robbed of its fine woods, and its ornaments within and without. Its fine outer walls have been taken away, and the old shell was scarcely inhabitable; for the little work which man had left undone, time was finishing very fast. But, in 1827, the east and west wings were taken down, and fresh ones were made out of the old materials, on a small scale, leaving the old tower in the centre, as it was before. Several writers have erroneously stated that Edward Fairfax the poet lived here; but his residence was Newhall in the

parish of Fewston, and he was buried at Fewston church.

The neat and interesting mansion looking to the bridge, is the property and residence of Francis Billam, Esq., a magistrate. It was enlarged and improved by the late Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., a gentleman in the law. When Mr. Ward, Mrs. Billam's grandfather, lived there, he enlarged the gardens, diverted the highway, and made other great improvements about the house, which is interesting in situation, and conspicuous in appearance.

There is in the township another genteel house, built a few years since by John Chadwick, Esq. This house, with its park and pleasure-grounds, the beauties of which will improve by age, together form a pleasing feature in the valley.

FARNLEY.

The two ancient families at Hawksworth and Farnley being now concentrated in one, by marriage, will, and residence, their history may be related in succession.

The Fawkeses, from their family documents at Farnley-Hall, are very ancient. They formerly came from Avignon in France. In 1225, one of them was a knight, who fought under Fulk de Brant at the time when Albemarle le Gross and other malcontents revolted and levied contributions in their palatines, as they then called them. Fulk held the castle of Bedford against King Henry III. for some

time, and after a desperate resistance surrendered at discretion. Fulk's brother, and the knights found in the place, were hanged, except one Fawkes, and the castle levelled with the ground. Colonel Charles Fairfax of Menston, brother to the General, gave an attested document to Thomas Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley, in 1657. It was taken from the valuable manuscripts which he had collected during the unhappy wars. A fac-simile of the writing, which is in the old abbreviated Latin, was given to me by the late Mr. Fawkes. The following is a translation of it:—

“Taken from a folio manuscript,

“Book 9th, Chap. 144.

“In the year of Grace 1225, a young man, native
“of Avignon, named Fawkes, getting possession of
“the castle of Bedford, against the will of the King
“of England, collected in the said castle many stores,
“both in provisions and arms. On the other hand,
“King Henry ascertained this, and having collected
“his whole army, could with difficulty conquer the
“castle within the space of nine weeks. Having at
“last taken it, he laid it prostrate, and caused all
“whom he found in the castle to be hanged, except
“the said Fawkes, whom he banished for ever from
“the kingdom of England,—when he returned to
“Avignon.”

The first of the Fawkeses, according to Thoresby, was William de Lindley, whose grandson, William Fawkes, was lord of the manor of Farnley in 1290. In the reign of Edward I., Nicholas Fawkes, in the

twelfth of Henry VIII., married Anne Hawksworth of Hawksworth. His will was dated 1544, and proved in 1545. His grandson, Richard Fawkes, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Johnson, of Lindley, whose will is dated October 17th, 1584. His eldest son, Nicholas, a priest, died beyond sea, and left no brother. Thomas Fawkes, a descendant from the second son of Nicholas Fawkes and Anne Hawksworth, married Mary, the daughter of William Welby, of Denton, Esq., for his second wife, and Thomas's first wife was Sarah, the daughter of Francis Mitchell, Esq., of Arthington-Grange, an heiress, whose daughter Mary married William Vavasour, Esq., of Weston, High-Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1712. Francis Fawkes, the last of the Fawkeses, died the 17th of July, 1786, without issue, and left his large fortune to Walter Hawksworth, Esq., of Hawksworth, his relation.

It has been observed in the pedigree of the Fawkeses, that Nicholas Fawkes married Anne Hawksworth of Hawksworth. His will was proved in 1545. And it also appears that there has been from him a regular line of six generations in two hundred and forty-two years, down to Francis Fawkes, Esq., who left the estate to Walter Hawksworth, Esq., of Hawksworth.

John Hawksworth, the first branch of this family in England, fought with William of Normandy in 1066, and was killed at the battle of Hastings, where King Harold was slain. John Hawksworth was a

a 17th century writer

knight, and served under the banner of Richard de Pont, a Norman Lord, surnamed Clifford of Clifford Castle. The family must near that time have resided at Hawksworth; for when Thomas, Archbishop of York, had his survey in 1086, we find Hawksworth a manor belonging to Otley, in the hands of Walter; and it is probable that other grants of land were given to them about that time. A wood in the parish of Leeds is now called Hawksworth-wood, and the family pay a small sum to the poor out of it. Oil-mill Beck parts the parish of Leeds from that of Guiseley, which was once one of the manors of Otley. After this, the first authentic record is, that Walter Hawksworth of Hawksworth, Esq., married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Simon Ward, whose arms and initials, of the date of 1220, are in the painted window at Farnley.* In 1368, his grandson, Walter Hawksworth, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Sotheran, by whom he had eighty marks' portion.† Each mark was then thirty shillings in value. From this time there is a regular descent to Sir Walter Hawksworth, Bart., who died at Hawksworth in 1735. He lost three sons, Walter, William, and Walter, when young, leaving only two daughters, Frances and Judith. From Frances, the eldest and co-heiress, the present family is descended. She married Thomas Ramsden, Esq., of Cawthorne, in this county, whose son Walter took the name of Hawksworth, pursuant

* The late Walter Fawkes, Esq., gave me a copy of the window.

† In 1666, Walter Hawksworth, Esq., corrected Mr. Hopkinson's M. S. of the West-Riding gentry.

to the will of his grandfather. His eldest son, Walter Ramsden Beaumont Hawksworth, Esq., in compliance with the request of his relation, ~~Francis~~ Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley, assumed the surname and arms of Fawkes, and removed from his family seat to Farnley-Hall, in 1786, which mansion he improved and enlarged, and whose grandson is the present occupier.

Hawksworth-Hall is in the parish of Otley, and is the ancient seat of the family. The edifice is of an irregular form, built perhaps about the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, and now in good repair. Some of the rooms are ornamented in stucco, and it is a convenient and comfortable residence, with a southern aspect, commanding an extensive and beautiful view.

Farnley-Hall is a spacious and extensive building, the seat of Hawksworth Fawkes, Esq. The new part of the house was built by his grandfather, and consists of a regular suit of rooms built in front of the old house. The branching staircase is the finest I ever saw. The drawing-rooms and library are embellished with the finest specimens of books, paintings, and drawings, the splendour of which fills every beholder with admiration. In the old staircase, there is a numerous collection of natural productions from every quarter of the world, which are rare and curious. Lady Barnes has sent from the Island of Ceylon a great variety of valuable things, to notice all of which is more than I can do ; for an account of them would

fill a book. The object of my intention is to describe *what has been*, more than what is at present.

The interior as well as the exterior of the house was decorated by the late Walter Fawkes, Esq., with the spoliation of his surrounding mansions at Lindley, Newall, Leathley, Hawksworth, and Menston, the dilapidated and perishing remains of which bring to mind the instability of all human affairs; for their beauty is faded, their strength pulled down, their proud look gone, and their wreck exhibits a field for imagination to work upon.

Among the family papers at Farnley, the following document was found. It was addressed to the proprietor of that mansion, Thomas Fawkes, Esq., in 1626.

“ BY THE KING.

“ Trustie and welbeloved, we greet you well.
“ Having observed in the precedents and customs of
“ former times that the Kings and Queens of these
“ our Realms upon extraordinary occasions have used
“ either to resort to those contributions which arise
“ from the generality of subjects, or to the private
“ helpers of some well affected in particular by way
“ of Loane. In the former of which courses as we
“ have no doubt of the love and affection of our people
“ when they shall again assemble in parliament, so
“ for the present we are enforced to proceed in the
“ latter course for supply of some portions of treasure
“ for divers public services, which without manifold
“ inconveniences to Us and our Kingdoms cannot be

“deferred ; and therefore this being the first time that
“We have required any thing in this kind, We
“doubt not but that We shall receive such a testimony
“of good affection from you (amongst other of our
“subjects) and that with such alacrity and readiness
“as may make the same so much the more acceptable,
“especially seeing We require but that of some, which
“few men would deny a friend, and have a mind re-
“solved to expose all our earthly fortunes for pre-
“servation of the general. The summe which we
“require of you by virtue of these presents is thirteen
“pounds six shillings and eight-pence, which We doe
“promise in the name of Us, our Heirs and suc-
“cessores, to repay to you or your Assignes within
“eighteen months after the payment thereof unto the
“Collectors. The persons that We have appointed to
“collect is Sir Jervaze Butler, George Clapham, Esq.,
“or John Harrison, Gent., to whose hands We doe
“require you to send it within twelve days after you
“have received this Privy-Seal, which together with
“the Collector’s acquittance, shall be sufficient warrant
“unto the officers of our receipt for the repayment
“thereof at the time limited.

“Given under our Privy-Seal at White-Hall the
“14th day of April in the second year of our reign of
“England, Scotland, France and Ireland.”

There is a receipt at the bottom for the above sum,
and the date is the 4th day of May, 1626, signed
“George Clapham, Collector.”

By the court party, such instruments were called

“benevolences,” but by those who set themselves in array against the measures of Charles I., they were regarded only as one of the various forms under which that Prince got money from his subjects without the consent of parliament.

The above instruments may be seen at Farnley-Hall, along with the three swords which had been used in the civil wars by Cromwell, Fairfax and Lambert, all in excellent preservation, with many other things of the same date.

The chapel is an old plain building, in the gift of the family.

CARLTON-HALL.

In 1670, William, the son of Thomas Kitchingman, lived there. He had, by his two wives, twenty-three children. Anne, by his first wife, married Arthur Thornton, of York, Gent. Robert, by his second wife, lived in Leeds, a merchant in 1714. Samuel Hey, Esq., mayor of Leeds in 1703,—Joseph, his brother,—William Calverley, Gent.,—and Joshua Ibbetson, merchant in Leeds, all intermarried with the Kitchingmans.

Mr. Hustler, of Bradford, having lately purchased most of the township, is improving the land in a most masterly manner, and has already planted a considerable number of acres.

BRAMHOPE AND BREARY.

The Dyneleys of Bramhope have been noticed at the tomb of Sir Robert in Otley church. William

Dyneley, Esq., son of Robert, purchased the manor of Bramhope, with the liberty of hunting, hawking, fishing and fowling, from Henry Earl of Cumberland, the thirty-seventh of Henry VIII. There was then a chapel there, dedicated to St. Giles.

The Brearhaughs of Brearhaugh, near Harewood, have not been mentioned. Thoresby says, Allan de Brearhaugh was great grandfather to William, who died the eighth of Edward III. His brother Adam was living at Mensington in 1334. The widow of John de Brearhaugh, grandson to William, who was the last that lived at Breary, gave, in 1394, a great gift to Kirkstall-Abbey, at Allerton, near their Grange; so that the abbot of Kirkstall was returned by the sheriff as lord of Allerton chapel. The original deeds were in the collections of R. Thoresby, of Leeds, the historian.

POOL.

In the township of Pool there is an old mansion called Caley-Hall, covered with several acres of fine large wood, and commanding an extensive view of the valley. It is an ancient and irregular building. The centre of it is the oldest part; and there appears to have been a circular stone staircase in the west centre part. In or about 1500, it belonged to the Gascoignes, as the old oak pew in Otley church testifies, having the arms of that family, with two initials, and "1582," beautifully cut in the door. William Gascoigne married Joan, daughter of Thomas

Thwaites, Esq. He died in 1560. His son William married Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Stillington, Esq. He died in 1578. It next came to the Daltons, as is proved by a monumental stone in the west choir of Otley church: "John, the son of John Dalton, Esq., of Caley-Hall, 1631, he being young." After them it belonged to the Atkinsons, who came from Westmoreland to Leeds, about 1580. In 1712, John was mayor of Leeds, and justice of the peace for the West-Riding. The last of the Atkinsons who died at Caley-Hall, married a Miss Fawkes of Farnley, whose son put up his monument in Pool chapel. He sold the estate to Mr. Fawkes, his relation, and died without issue. The late occupier was John Raistrick, Esq., who, about 1790, beautified the place by repairing the windows and roof, building an additional room, and ornamenting the gardens, yet keeping up the original form, and in every other respect making it a delightful residence.

The park was made in 1820, by the present Mr. Fawkes's father. It is well stocked with red and fallow deer, zebras, goats, and wild hogs, which are fed in winter with beans, turnips, and hay. There is also in the park, the Axis or deer of the Ganges, the most beautiful animal of the deer-tribe. Nothing can exceed the different and extensive views which force themselves upon our attention in riding through the park, from whence the whole valley seems open to view.

The chapel at Pool is plain and neat; it is in the

gift of the Vicar of Otley, being a chapel-of-ease, value about ninety pounds a year.

LEATHLEY.

The church here is situated on an elevated piece of ground. This is the most rural village in the valley. The scattered farm-houses, the excellent land about them, the mansion-house standing in the park, and the river Washburn running close by, conspire to make it truly rural and pleasing to the sight. The Lindleys lived at Leathley in the time of Henry VIII. Christopher Lindley's son, Lawrence, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Redman of Harewood Castle. John Lindley rented the two corn-mills at Leeds, of Queen Elizabeth, at thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence yearly. They since then have got into the hands of the Neviles. Arthur Lindley, of Leathley, was a justice of peace the tenth of Charles I. He left only two daughters. One married Sir Edward Loftus, of Ely, and the other Sir Ingram Hopton, of Armley, who was slain in 1643. After that period, Leathley was in the hands of the Hitches. Robert was dean of York, and died in 1676. He was succeeded by Henry his son, who married Alatheia Brandling. Their son Robert was the last of the Hitches. He lived there in 1713. At his death the estate came by marriage to the Maudes, who sold it to Walter Fawkes, Esq., and it is now the property of his grandson, F. H. Fawkes, Esq. A great part of the old house was taken down for repairs on

the estate, and the rest I understand is soon to follow.

The church is a rectory, and in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The Rev. R. Ridley, M. A., is the present rector.

I cannot find that the Lindleys ever lived at Lindley-Hall. Some of them lived at Potter-Newton. Thomas Lindley died there. His will was proved 27th November, 1543. He therein bequeathed his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and All-Saints, and his body to be buried in the church-yard of St. Peter's at Leeds. Gilbert Lindley, of Potter-Newton, sold the estate to William Totty, the thirty-seventh of Henry VIII. Perhaps they then came to reside at Leathley. Grose says that in 1609 Sir Henry Lindley died without issue, at Middleham castle, Yorkshire, and that an inventory of his goods was taken the 3rd of January in that year. He left his property to his two female relations, one of whom married a Lord Loftus, who succeeded to that estate.

LINDLEY.

The Hall is a large old-fashioned building, and has been a place of great extent, strength, and consequence. The outer walls have been high and strong, with long upright slits in the small half-circle towers occasionally placed for the advantage of annoying any external force. The out-buildings to the north are equally strong, and placed with equal judgment for defence; and there can be no doubt but the enclosed

ground was capable of containing all the cattle on that estate, as well as all the inhabitants to protect them.

I cannot find that any family lived there before the Palmes; and when they came, it is not known; but the Lindleys of Leathley intermarried with them, as the monument in Otley church relates, and it also informs us that Francis Palmes was the last of them. It is dated 1593. Edwardus, in the pedigree of the Palmeses, is without a date; but his great grandson, William de Palma, died in 1320. Guy Palmes was sergeant-at-law, and died in 1511. Bryan, his son, had a son called Francis, who died in 1567.

Lindley is the property of F. H. Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley-Hall; but at what period the estate came into the hands of his predecessors, I cannot find. It was most likely after the year 1600.

ARTHINGTON.

Betwixt Pool and Arthington, there is an old mansion called Kirksgill-Hall, which has been a place of some consequence, for it evidently has been moated round. It formerly belonged to the Thornvils of Fixby, and is now the property and in the occupation of William Rhodes, Esq., justice of the peace. It is in the parish of Addle, and in the township of Arthington.

The late and last Mr. Arthington made considerable plantations about his hall, and built the ornamental houses in the village.

Peter, the son of Cyril de Arthington, who lived in 1150, or in the middle of the twelfth century, founded a Priory here for clunic nuns, which existed till the general dissolution in 1540, when Elizabeth Hall, the prioress, and nine nuns, surrendered the convent. Henry VIII. granted the site to Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. It was dedicated to the Virgin, and in the old writings it is called *Nounree*. The seal had the picture of the Virgin Mary, with this inscription,—*Sigilum see Mariee de Arthington*.

Warine, the son of Gerald, chamberlain to King John in 1210, and governor of Harewood Castle, gave to the nuns of Arthington the liberty of feeding forty hogs in his woods at Swindene, a place near Kirkby-over-blow.

Alexander de Arthington married the daughter of Roger Calverley, alias Scott, of Calverley. Their daughter and grand-daughter were nuns in Esholt nunnery, 1480. Though the family was very ancient, I cannot find that any of them enjoyed a title or dignity. The estate descended regularly from father to son, to 1681, when Henry died without issue. His father married the daughter of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax. The estate then came to Cyril, a younger branch of the Arthingtons, who in 1712 was justice of the peace for the West-Riding, deputy lieutenant, and fellow of the Royal Society. He built Arthington-Hall, conveyed water to it from his mills upon the river, by an engine, and erected the only monument belonging to the family, in Addle church.

Rosamond, his sister, married the Rev. Thomas Hardcastle, of Dublin, Prebend of Christ-church there, whose son took the name of Arthington. The estate belongs to — Caruthers, Esq., whose mother was the daughter of the last Mr. Arthington.

The nunnery at Arthington still retains the original walls in the body of the building, but the out-offices, having been not so well built, have been taken down, and modern ones erected. A small part of the ivied walls about the well remain at some distance east from the Priory, as well as some part of the extensive boundary walls. This part of the valley is exceedingly beautiful, and very well cultivated; it abounds in fine views. Almscliff shows itself like an enormous fortress in ruins. Kirkby and Swinden, with the church, the castle at Harewood, and several other striking objects, greatly contribute to diversify the scene.

The nunnery and farm were purchased by the late Lord Harewood, from the grandfather of the late Walter Fawkes, Esq. It is not only a beautiful and striking object from the mansion, but adds to the delightful views from Harewood, as well as forming a fine boundary to that part of the estate. The nunnery has been built above six hundred years; its walls are good, and well cemented.

ADDLE.

Thoresby gives the following account of Addle.
“The Vestigia of this Roman town, upon the moor
“near Adell-Mill, was accidentally discovered by

“ John Robinson, a tenant of Mr. Arthington, who
“ endeavouring to plow part of his farm, was retarded
“ by a great quantity of stones immediately below
“ the surface of the earth, which he was forced to dig
“ up before he could proceed, and out of the founda-
“ tions of the houses, which they traced on both sides
“ the street, got as many stones as built a hundred
“ rods of walling. At a very little distance there is a
“ Roman camp pretty entire; 'tis above four chains
“ broad, and five long, surrounded by a single vallum,
“ which from the top of the agger to the bottom of
“ the trench, is yet twenty-two feet in the place I
“ measured. In traversing the ground, I found the
“ fragments of urns and other vessels, one of which
“ has been two feet in circumference, with handles,
“ most of which are of common red clay, and some of
“ a pure white, like that now used for tobacco-pipes.
“ The most ingenious Cyril Arthington, who is lord
“ of the manor, made me a present of several monu-
“ ments: one, though but a fragment, is enough to
“ discover it to have been sepulchral, by the letters
“ *H. S. E.* for *Hic Situs Est.*, below *Pientiss.* Ano-
“ ther is almost entire, and is evidently a funereal one;
“ it begins as those frequently did with *Diis Manibus*
“ *Sacrum*, and concludes with *Vixit Annos xx.* The
“ letters are large, full three inches long, and as the
“ A wants the cross-stroke, he judges this station to
“ have flourished in Severus's time, or before. Upon
“ examination, some of the finer vessels have been
“ washed over with a bluish grey colour, and some

“with coral-coloured varnish, with figures in basso-relievo. Fragments of statues, pillars, aquæducts, inscriptions, fluted glass, several hand-mills, or querns for grinding corn, about twenty inches broad, &c., which shew that the Romans, as well as the Egyptians and the Jews, employed their slaves or captives to grind their corn. All these things shew that the station was of considerable note.”

“Some years ago,” (continues Thoresby,) “there was dug up a statue, the full proportion of a Roman officer, with a large inscription, which perished by the brutish ignorance of the laborers, who, in superstitious conceit, bound wreaths of straw about the poor knight, and burnt him, in hopes of finding, by magical apparition in the smoke, some hid treasure; but being disappointed, they broke him to pieces, of which only the head is now remaining.”

“At this Adelocum,” Camden says, “is a church of the most antique form that ever I beheld, being built of small squared stones, like the Roman wall and multangular tower in York. I verily thought it the remains of some Roman temple, till I found in it some christian histories, particularly the descent of the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove at our Saviour’s baptism, wrought upon stone in basso-relievo, but after so rude a manner as sufficiently evidences their great antiquity. The inhabitants have a tradition that Addle church once stood upon Black-hill, the very place where these Roman

“monuments were lately discovered, and built perhaps
“by the removal of the stones from some temple or
“other public edifice that had stood there upon the
“destruction of the old Roman tower.”

The church is dedicated to St. John, and is a very good one. There have been ploughed up about the place several Roman coins, among which is a rare one, inscribed *A. Vitellius Germanicus Imp.* A. D. 70. None of them are later than Severus's time, or A. D. 208., when most likely this station was withdrawn or cut off. Those enlightened visitors left the island soon after A. D. 400, and were before then often under the necessity of calling in several of the stations that were not of consequence. Thoresby, the antiquarian, says he never saw one coin that was found at Addle later than Severus, and is of opinion that the Roman station there perished in some of the insurrections of the native Brigantes. The *Via Vicinales*, from the great military road upon Bramham-moor, passed through Addle, Cookridge, Carlton and Menston, to Ilkley.

According to Mr. Kirk, who made extracts from the Parish Register of Addle, it appears that William Wait lived there till he was 115 years old ; and that John Wait, who was married seven times, lost one of his wives, Elizabeth, aged 57, by the bite of a cat. She was buried October 30th, 1691. The age of John, when he died, was upwards of 100.

HAREWOOD

Is a beautiful town, well situated in a rich country, and built neatly with fine stone ; even the very cottages look elegant. The population in 1820 was 849, principally composed of farmers, shopkeepers and artisans. This town is destitute of manufacture, and seemingly of its attending vices.

Dr. Whitaker's remarks on the parish of Keighley, which are as follows, may here be introduced. " Before the introduction of manufactories, this parish " did not want its retired glens, and well-wooded hills ; " but taste and virtue fly together from dirt and " crowded population. The clear mountain-torrent " now is defiled, its scaly inhabitants suffocated by " filth, its murmurs lost in the din of machinery, and " the native music of its overhanging groves exchanged " for oaths and curses." This picture is perhaps over-coloured, yet late experience has proved, that they are the nursery of sedition and rebellion, and so far destitute of principle, that when their pampered appetites cannot be any longer gratified, they rise to burn and destroy the property and persons which supported them. What a contrast is this to the neatness and cleanliness of Harewood !

The Earl of Harewood calls his court-leet and court-baron about Easter and Michaelmas, where the inhabitants render suit and service, and all debts under forty shillings are determined. The present Earl is very charitable, and appropriates a certain quantity of land to the cottagers, for gardens.

The grand entrance from the village to the house, is a superb arched gateway of the Doric order, the magnificent elegance of which corresponds with the princely residence of Harewood-House. The late Mr. Carr of York was the architect, and the late Mr. John Muschamp of Harewood the builder. The park contains about two thousand acres of good land, including a great variety of hills and dales, thick woods and pleasure-grounds, lakes and water-falls. The gardens are extensive, and judiciously planned; and the stables, which are of the Tuscan order, form a compact and extensive range of buildings, every way adapted to the different useful conveniences of a nobleman's family.

The population of the parish of Harewood in the year 1821, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Harewood	427	422	849
Allwoodley	72	70	142
Wigton	92	72	164
Wike	33	31	64
Weardley	95	96	191
Weeton	142	168	310
Dun-Keswick	117	140	257
East-Keswick	150	146	296
<hr/>			
	1128	1145	2273

The greater part of the inhabitants in Wike, live in that part which belongs to Bardsey. East-Keswick was the residence of the ancient family of the

Gascoignes, whose mansion was moated and fortified as the fashion was before the old feudal system was abolished.

About fifty years ago, there were six public-houses in Harwood, but now, 1830, but one.

In the reign of King John, the Fitzgeralds had the estate, and resided in the castle. He gave privileges to the nunnery, a charter for a free warren, and a grant for a yearly fair and a weekly market there.

The church is a very ancient building, dedicated to the holy cross, and the inhabitants hold their feast on the first Sunday after old Holy-Rood. In 1793, the church was new-roofed, when the following inscription was found cut in ancient characters on an old beam: "*We adore and praise thee, thou holy Jesus, because thou hast redeemed us by thy holy cross.*"

1716? 1116."

The patronage of the church was in the lord of the manor till the 14th of March 1353, when Sir John de Insula, Lord of Rugemont, a relation of Romille, obtained apostolic letters and got it appropriated to the Priory of Bolton in Craven, reserving out of the fruits thereof, two marks per annum to the Archbishop, and one to the dean and chapter of York, payable on Michaelmas-day; also twenty-two marks yearly to a vicar whom the prior and convent should appoint on the octaves of Pentecost and St. Martin's. The same was confirmed on the last of March, 1354, by the chapter of York, and given under the Archbishop's seal. It continued so till the dissolution,

when it again came to the lord of the manor, the parishioners, and the trustees of Lady Hastings, alternately. The Rev. R. Hale, A. M., is the present vicar, and the annual value about five hundred pounds.

The ancient tombs in this church surpass any I have ever seen in this part of the country. In the choir are six altar-tombs of white marble, with whole-length figures, besides other elegant monuments. Robert Glover, from the Herald's College, surveyed the church in 1585, and noted three other tombs not now to be found; one for Thwaits, one for Gascoignes, and one for Monsons, all in Latin. William Fentiman of Harewood, a very old man who died within the remembrance of many now living, said he recollected seeing the old ruins, about fifty yards south of the church, where tradition said the officiating priests resided, who were masters of the school, and performed daily mass in the church.

In the year 1791, in making a sunk-fence on the east side of the church-yard, there were found urns (filled with ashes and bones) painted various colours, and stones with the cross and other figures cut on them; and people belonging the church say, that, in making some vaults, large thigh-bones, as well as others belonging the human body, were found quite under the foundation of the church.

Every part of the divine service is performed here with great taste; for when I mention that the instrumental and choral music is under the care of Mr.

White, organist, and that the divine service is performed by the Rev. R. Hale, A. M., I need not say more. Every part of it is calculated to instruct the congregation.

In the church, among the ancient monuments, is that of the lord chief justice, Sir William Gascoigne, who committed the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry V., to prison, for striking him when Judge in his office. History says, a riotous companion of the Prince was indicted before chief-justice Gascoigne for some disorders. Henry, to countenance him, appeared at the bar with the culprit. Finding that his presence did not overawe the chief-justice, he proceeded to insult that magistrate; but Gascoigne, mindful of the character which he then bore, (the majesty of the sovereign and the laws,) ordered the Prince to be taken to prison for his rude behaviour. The heir to the crown submitted peaceably to this sentence; and when he became King, instead of uttering reproaches for his conduct, he praised and exhorted him to persevere in the same impartial administration of the laws. The masterly pen of Shakespeare has well described this affair. Sir William was born at Gawthorpe, in 1350, and died in 1412. It is also recorded that he refused to condemn or try Richard Scrope, then Archbishop of York, for high-treason, alledging that it was not competent for the King or any of his subjects legally to adjudge a bishop to death. On his mutilated and unlettered tomb, with his wife by his side, lies this intrepid and

able man, with no insignia but the armorial ones of the family.

The castle is a fine ruin, nearly covered with ivy, built on the steep brow of the hill, so situated as to command a view of the whole valley, from the distant hills in Craven, to the hills below York. The principal entrance seemingly has been on the east side high enough for a man on horseback to enter, which has been defended by a large portcullis, the grove of which is very visible. On the front within the castle, are three shields of arms, with the following motto in Saxon characters:—*Vat sal be sal*,—taken from the doctrine of fatality, *What shall be shall be*. Over this gateway was the chapel. Around it, on the frize, are twelve coats of arms, cut in the stone. Dr. Whitaker gives the names of forty-five armorial bearings, formerly placed in and about the castle. The extent of it must have been very considerable when it was entire, for about an acre of ruins, in walls and fragments, shew themselves by the inequalities of ground about the standing ruin. Time has so compacted the cement in the walls, that neither the civil wars, nor the miser Sir John Cutler, (who used all his efforts,) nor John Bolter, Esq., his relation, could make much impression on them, finding that materials from the quarry could be procured much easier. On the north-west corner was the draw-well, eighteen feet deep, now filled up with rubbish. The west door, seven feet wide, opened into the great room where was the magnificent recess which most

likely was the ancient sideboard, from its being situated nigh the head of the table. Beneath the slab, which has been destroyed or removed, is a light and elegant embellishment of grapes and vine-leaves. The state apartments appear to have been on the south side, and the two square towers on the south angles have been four stories high, as the floor-places, the windows, and the fire-places, confirm.

About half a mile west of the castle, and in the centre of the wood, was an open space of about an acre, called *chasne-plain*, which was always clear of trees from a very remote period, but it is now planted: but whether this, or the Harewood in Bedfordshire, was the place where the following tragedy was performed, historians differ. About the year 960, King Edgar hearing a great deal about the charms of the fair Elfrida, he sent Earl Athelwold to see her and make a faithful report of her charms. He found her great accomplishments and fascinating beauty far superior to his expectations, and fell violently in love with her. On his return he deceived his royal master. Edgar sometime after suspecting it, invited himself to hunt with the Earl at his castle in Harewood, that he might judge for himself. When he saw fair Elfrida, her charms filled him with resentment against the Earl, and determined him to be revenged for his perfidy. Higden, who wrote in 1342, says that "the Kinge had the Erle with him for "to hunt in the wode of Werwelly" (now supposed Weardley) "that now is called Hoorewode", (Hare-

wood,) "there the Kynge smote him through with a "shaſte." Circumstances bear strongly to decide in favour of this Harewood, for in Domesday it stands thus:

"TERRA REGIS.

"Harewode with its Berwicks had three manors "held by Tor, Sprot and Grim," three Saxon Chiefs. "Ten Carucates of Land paid forty shillings in Ches- "ine. Five Carucates, value twenty shillings, held by "Tor."

This circumstance is of no great consequence; perhaps as much may be said for Harewood in Bedfordshire.

Harewood, as well as Skipton in Craven, and other estates, came to William de Meschines, Earl of Chester, by marriage with Cicely, only daughter to Robert de Romeli. They left only two daughters, co-heirs. Avice married William de Courci, steward to the household of Henry I. She had for her moiety the manors of Harewood, and other considerable estates. Alice married Fitz Duncan, Earl of Murray, nephew to Malcolm King of Scotland. She had the Skipton manor. They both retained the surname of Romeli, in consequence of bringing such great wealth to their husbands. Avice de Romeli gave the following instrument, in Latin, to the canons of Embsay:—

"Know all, who are and who shall be, that I, "Avice, daughter of Cicely de Romeli, do grant, and "by this my charter, do confirm, to God, and to the "blessed Mary, and to St. Cuthbert of Embsay, and

“to the regular priests who serve God at that place,
“the Mills of Harewood, which my Mother Cicely
“gave to the aforesaid priests in pure charity, &c.,
“for the salvation of my own soul, and for the salva-
“tion of the soul of my Father William Meschines,
“and of my Mother, and of my successors, these
“being witnesses:—

“Lord William, Son of Duncan,—

“Alice, Sister to Avice,—

“William de Courci, Son to Avice,”—

as well as several others who signed the same.

William de Courci succeeded his mother, and had an only daughter, Alice, who married Warine Fitzgerald, chamberlain to King John. He got the charter for Harewood fairs, as before related, and granted privileges to the nuns of Arthington. He had an only daughter, Margery, who married Baldwin de Redvers, eldest son of William Earl of Devonshire. Her second husband was Fulk de Brent, who from his lands in the Isle-of-Wight was called De Insula or Lisle. From him came Lord Lisle of Rugemont, whose mansion was on the north bank of the river Wharfe, moated round. The place now goes by the name of Rugemont-scar, and forms a beautiful bay. It was a place of great strength and extent.

Margery de Redvers granted to the nuns at Arthington as follows:—“I Margery de Redvers, in free
“widowhood, and by my own lawful power, have
“confirmed to God and to the blessed Mary, and to

“ the holy nuns of Arthington, the donation which
“ Avice de Romeli conferred on them ; namely, half
“ of the land of Healthwaite, &c. And besides the
“ whole tythe of the expences of my house in my
“ manor at Harewood.

“ Witness—Richard de Mohrit, &c.”

Baldwin, Earl of Devonshire, succeeded Margery his mother. He was a minor the ninth of Henry III. He had issue one daughter, Isabel, married to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle. In Kirby's inquest, thirteenth of Edward I., he held of the King, for one knight's fee, Harewood, Carlton, Wigton, Weardley, East-Keswick, and all others that he held in the Wapontake of Skyrack, for a fine of twenty shillings. The Earl rebelled against Henry II., and manned his castle, but was overpowered and forced to submit. This William and Isabel had an only daughter, Aveline de Fortibus, who had the greatest fortune in her time. She married Edmond Crouchbank, Earl of Lancaster, third son of Henry III., and died without issue in 1269. Many of their great estates were seized upon by the crown, particularly the Isle-of-Wight, the honors of Holderness, Skipton, &c. &c. ; but the manors of Harewood descended to Robert Lord Lisle of Rugemont, from Fulk de Brent, second husband to Margery de Redvers.

I cannot but notice a circumstance which took place in the time of William le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, which, as Dr. Whitaker says, might be transplanted into the journals of a modern Methodist: it

is taken from the chronicle of Fountain's-Abbey. William le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, for some good reason, no doubt, having vowed to undertake a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but being prevented by his corpulency from fulfilling his vow, one Adam, a monk of Fountain's, told him, if he founded a monastery it would do as well as his pilgrimage. Adam was a man of great skill in building religious houses, as well as in choosing proper situations for them, and of no less address in obtaining those situations when chosen. Traversing the extensive estates of the family, in order to fix on a proper situation, he was struck with the charms of a valley embosomed in aged woods, adorned by native pools, and surrounded with fertile fields. In the midst of this charming landscape arose a gentle elevation, already called Mount St. Mary. The monk stopped and began to prophesy. Fixing his staff deep in the earth, he exclaimed—"This is the place that shall be called the vineyard of heaven and the gate of life! Have ye not heard, my brethren, what the prophet foretold concerning the building of the house of the Lord? 'In the last days, the mount of the Lord's house shall be prepared on the top of an hill.' These words I have been revolving all this day in my mind; and now I find that, by the especial appointment of Providence, an house for the Lord is to be erected on this very mount." In this favourite retreat the Earl having already begun to enclose a park, he presumed to demur at the monk's choice; but Adam was inflexible,

and told him it was profane to dispute any longer the prophecy announcing the will of Heaven. The land was assigned, and the Abbey of Meaux was immediately built upon the spot.*

We find that "dominion founded in grace" was common to the saints of the twelfth, as well as of the eighteenth century.

In 1353, John Lord Lisle, who succeeded Robert, gave the church of Harewood to the prior and convent of Bolton in Craven. He died 14th of October, 1356. Robert was his son and heir. Robert Lord Lisle's only daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir William de Oldburgh, of Oldburgh in Richmondshire, in the thirty-eighth of Edward III. Robert, her father, by command of the King, released all his right to the manor of Harewood, with its appurtenances, for the sum of one hundred pounds. Sir William de Oldburgh, on being lord of the manor of Harewood, seems to have made the castle his chief residence. Sir William had only two daughters, Elizabeth who was first married to Sir Brian Stapleton, of Carlton, and at his death to Sir Richard Redman, of Redman in Westmoreland,—and Sybil, to Sir William Ryther, of Ryther; between whom all his estates were divided.

After the death of Sir William de Oldburgh, his daughters, co-heiresses, Elizabeth and Sybil, in 1393,

* Meaux is in Holderness, seven miles north of Hull. This lordship was given by William the Conqueror to one of his followers named Gamel, who was born at Meaux in Normandy. He peopled it with his townsmen, and gave it the name. The monastery was of the order of Cistercians, and founded in 1136, as above related. It is evident, from the ruin, that it was of considerable magnificence.

levied a fine on the manors of Harewood, Lofthouse, Stockhouse, Huby, Weeton, Rigton in the forest, East-Keswick, Dun-Keswick, Healthwaite, Horsforth, Yeadon, Weardley, Stockton, and Carlton,—all which were then included in the manor of Harewood. The husbands of both these ladies were buried in Harewood church, under tombs with effigies of themselves and their ladies,—Redman's on the north, and Ryther's on the south of the choir: their crests are under their respective heads. The estates were held in undivided moieties, but the Redmans resided in the castle till the twenty-first of Queen Elizabeth, when both sold their property.

The next owners appear to have been an ancient, virtuous, and warlike family, the Gascoignes of Gawthorpe.

Gawthorpe was considered a distinct manor from Harewood, and the old mansion of Gawthorpe-Hall, where Sir William Gascoigne was born, in 1350, stood about three hundred and fifty yards south of the present noble mansion,—Harewood-House. The unfortunate Earl of Strafford resided there during the cloud of trouble which hovered over his head. Many of his letters are dated from Gawthorpe-Hall. His son William, in Oliver's time, sold it. It afterwards came to the famous Sir John Cutler, whom Pope has eternized with his adding padding on festivals, whence it descended by will to John Boulter, Esq., who was followed by another Boulter, from whose trustees the ancient family of the house of Harewood purchased it.

Of the old hall there is not an atom remaining, for verdure rises where it stood. Sir John Cutler, when owner, frequently resided here. His method was to bring with him only one man-servant, to have a single joint made ready, which, after their first warm onset, served them cold until the bones were picked, when another was brought to feast on in the same way. The distance from the mansion to Harewood, was a mile, from whence he hired a woman twice a week to make his bed, and to do the arrear-work of the intervals. Such a miser reminds us of another who on lending an egg to a neighbour always weighed it, that he might have as large a one in return. An oak was formerly shewn near the old house, under which Sir John used to sit. A man, said to have been the famous Nevison, who was tried for robbing a person in Kent in the morning, and appearing in the evening of the same day on York bowling-green, and on the same mare,—a circumstance which operated on the jury as an alibi,—sallied from a neighbouring wood to levy a contribution on the knight, who escaped by a forced march, and secured his retreat into the house. This affair induced him to quit his retirement, and ever after to take a lodging in the town of Harewood.

I find in an advertisement dated the 10th of November, 1656, the following items: "Gawthorpe-Hall, "most part of the walls built with good stone, and "all the houses covered with slate, and a great part "of that new building. Four rooms in the ould

“building, all waynscotted. Five large rooms in the
“new building all waynscotted and collored like
“wallnut tree, the matereals of which house, if sould,
“would raise five hundred pounds at least. To this
“belongeth a Park in former tymes stored with Deere,
“a parklike place it is, and a brook running through
“the middle of it, which turns four payer of millstones
“att two milles. The Stank or pond att Gawthorp is
“well stored with Trout, Rock, Gudgeon and Eyles.
“There is a Court-Leet and Court-Baron, Waives
“and Estrayes, and fellon-goods, &c., belonging the
“same, also large Comons, the whole stored with all
“kind of wild fowle; also a Garden and Orchard,
“about three acres in compasse, fenced round with
“high stone walls.”

Sir William Gascoigne obtained a licence to inclose two parks. The first contained two hundred and forty acres of land in Gawthorpe, Weardley, and Harewood; the other one thousand seven hundred acres, in Hencroft, Lofthouse, Wike, Harewood, and Weardley. That Sir William Gascoigne whose inflexible impartiality on the judgment-seat has justly procured him an imperishable name, was born here. He was made king's sergeant, 1398, and chief justice of the King's Bench, 1401. Margaret, only daughter to William Gascoigne, Esq., married Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Esq., whose son William was seized of several manors, including Gawthorpe, Harewood, Wike, East-Keswick, Hetherick, (now Stank,) Weardley, Weeton, Wesco-Hill,

Burton-Leonard, Thorp-Arch, Lofthouse-Head, Stubhouse, and lands in Tickhill, Seacroft, Awston, &c.; Balme in Yorkshire, and Belton and Awthorpe in Lincolnshire. The Earl of Strafford, his son, resided at Gawthorpe-Hall in the beginning of the storm which proved so fatal to him, for he was beheaded on Tower-hill on the 12th of May, 1641, in the reign of Charles I. His body was embalmed, and sent into Yorkshire to be buried in the family vault. William, his son, the second Earl of Strafford, inherited all the said estates; but his father had contracted many debts during the civil wars, and the property which the Wentworths inherited from the Gascoignes, was sold to pay them. It was chiefly purchased by Sir John Lewis, Bart., and Sir John Cutler, Knt. They married co-heiresses, daughters of Sir Thomas Foot, Knt., lord-mayor of London in 1649. They had both acquired great wealth; Sir John Lewis by trading to the East-Indies, and Sir John Cutler as a merchant in London, and by excessive penury, for which he has been celebrated by Pope the poet, and by other wits of the age. He died in 1693. John Roberts, Earl of Radnor, married Elizabeth, his only daughter, and if no issue, to his relation John Boulter, Esq., who on her death inherited it. The heirs of this gentleman sold it to Henry Lascelles, Esq., in 1739. Thoresby says he was very charitable, and a great benefactor to the parish church and the poor.

From the ancient and loyal family of Lascelles springs the noble house of Harewood, with whom the

estate is likely to remain for ages. Edward Lascelles was created Baron Harewood of Harewood in the county of York, 1796, and Earl of Harewood by patent in 1812. His son Henry succeeded to the titles and estates in 1820. He stood a contested election for the county in 1807, when the votes were,—for William Wilberforce, Esq., 11,806,—Lord Milton, 11,177,—The Hon. H. Lascelles, 10,989; total, 33,972.

Ancient history informs us that Robert Mowbray was distinguished for courage and conduct. In the year 1093, the conqueror made him governor of the northern parts of this kingdom, and he was successful in making head against the Scots. The great space of country between the hills of Cleveland, Richmond, and Middleham, of which Northallerton may be called the centre, was, and is yet called the vale of Mowbray. In the reign of Henry II., Roger de Mowbray disused from the abbot of Kirkstall, the Grange of Micklethwaite, in the parish of Bingley. This occasioned great murmurs; and the abbot, in order to conciliate the King's favour, presented him with a gold chalice and a M. S. of the Gospels. The expedient failed, for Henry's heart was obdurate. This caused the chronicler to record this hard sentence, that it was impossible for the King to redeem his soul. We are taught to believe that he was one of the best and greatest of our monarchs.

The religious of those days practised bodily mortification, which, as Dr. Whitaker says, always

exposes the mind to the fumes of fanaticism, and gives it up to dreams, visions, and secret impulses. The following is related as the beginning of Kirkstall-Abbey:—Seleth, the principal of this brotherhood, informed Alexander of Bernoldswick in Craven, that he was a native of the south of England, but had been admonished by a voice in his sleep, saying, “Arise, Seleth, go into the province of York, seek for the valley called Airedale, and the place which is called Kirkstall. There shalt thou provide an habitation for me and my son.” Inquiring from whom the voice proceeded, he was answered—“I am Mary, and my son is Jesus of Nazareth.” Seleth, in obedience to this call, left his house and friends, and after many difficulties arrived at this place, which was called Kirkstall. Here he remained many days alone, feeding on herbs and roots and the casual bounty of good people. Afterwards he was joined by a few brethren, and they subsisted by the labour of their hands, having all things in common, according to the rules of Lerath. The abbot Alexander, in 1153, contemplated the advantages of the place, the beauty of the valley, the winding river, the quarries of fine stone upon the spot, and timber in the adjoining woods. He soon made his mind up to translate. He talked to the men of the danger of their souls, and the necessity of a regular superior, and above all the addition of priests to a fraternity of laymen. He prevailed upon the simple hermits to give up their situation in his favour, and proceeded to his patron,

Henry de Lacy, through whose assistance he obtained a grant of Kirkstall from William de Poitou, the lord of the fee. On the 14th of June, 1153, the convent finally abandoned Bernoldswick, and the structure of a magnificent abbey was vigorously begun at Kirkstall. From some cause they experienced great distresses, for in a letter dated 1287, on the morrow of St. Martin, when King Edward was at St. Sever in Gascony, to solicit his assistance, Hugh the abbot writes to the convent, beginning thus:—"Brother Hugh, called Abbot of Kirkstall, to his well-beloved in Christ, the convent of the same house, Health and blessing in the bond of peace and charity." After a beautiful letter, he concludes with—"Farewell, my beloved! Peace be with you. Amen."

The fourth abbot was Turgesius, concerning whom a companion of his gives the following account in the chronicle of Kirkstall:—"He was a severe chastiser of his own body, and always clad in hair-cloth, frequently repeating to himself—'They who are clad in soft raiment are in kings' houses.' His clothing was alike in all seasons, consisting in nothing more than a tunic and a cowl. His body was so habituated to this discipline, that he appeared equally insensible to the heat of the dog-days and to the cold in January. In the severest weather he endured the night-watches without shoes, when his well-clad brethren were almost stiff with cold. His praises of God, by the heat of devotion within, repelled the cold without. His abstinence was ex-

“treme, he seldom tasted wine, and never flesh-meat. “Fish he permitted to be set before him for the entertainment of his guests, but he himself beheld it only. “In common conversation he scarcely refrained from “weeping. He never celebrated at the altar without “such a profusion of tears, that his eyes might be “said rather to rain than to weep, insomuch that “scarcely any other person could use the sacerdotal “vestments after him.” Having governed nine years, Turgesius returned to Fountain’s.

The influence of the earlier monks on the laity of all ranks was prodigious, they nearly monopolized the arts, the learning and the religion of their times. Even at this day we still continue to be delighted and astonished with their architecture; but what must have been the effect at a time when the castles of the nobility were like dungeons, and the mansions of the gentry little better than hovels! The sanctity of the monks caused an anxiety in their benefactors for their relations to be engrafted into their community; and frequently large rewards were given to have a tomb beside their altars, and to have the benefit of their devotions. The first abbot, Alexander, was confirmed the 21st of May, 1147; the last abbot, John Ripley, the 21st of July, 1528. There were twenty-six in the whole. It was surrendered in the thirty-first of Henry VIII. According to Speed, the annual value was £512. 13s. 4d.

I know of no small town more interesting and engaging, as to history and situation, than Harewood;

which; independent of its general neatness, has an elegant mansion, an ancient castle, a decayed religious house, a beautiful church, and has had a great number of renowned men of old. All these united with the enchanting scenery of a well-wooded country, form a view to the sight, and a picture to the heart, which can scarcely be expressed. When we reflect upon the names of the renowned persons whose mouldering remains now lie in the dust at Harewood church,—I mean those of Mowbray, Courcie, Gerald, Brent, Redver, Redman, Oldbrough, Baliol, Ryther, Sutton, Thewenge, Constable, Ross, Vipont, Galloway, Thwayt, Gascoigne, Manston, Lisle, Stapleton, Windsor, Nevill, and Frank,—our comprehension is dilated to the utmost extent, and we feel conscious that we want expression to relate our feelings. Such as these were our chiefs of old,—such were the mighty in the field of battle, and in the council of the state. Their ancient tombs remain, but soon to be forgotten. Then the young shall ask of the aged, “Where stood the walls of our fathers?”

LODGES IN WHARFDALE.

All the country from Bolton to Otley, as it is recorded, lay waste, from the Danish, Scottish, and Saxon ravages. After William of Normandy had conquered, and was crowned king, he made grants to his followers of all the forfeited lands, who built castles and lodges, and the lands were divided by boundary marks and stone crosses.

In the time of Edward II., six lodges are mentioned in the valuation of the Percy-fee, and were at that time considered as smaller castles. In all probability most of them were built about the year 1350, and were then occasional residences of the chief lord and his followers, when engaged in the sports of hunting, hawking, or shooting, the country being open, and abounding with red and fallow deer, as well as every other kind of game. Their sites warrant such an opinion, as they were erected in solitary situations, and in general had plenty of wood-land contiguous. The old lodges remaining in Wharfdale, are Barden, Middleton, and Dog-Park.

There is every reason to suppose that the grant given to John of Gaunt extended much farther than the present understood forest of Knaresborough, for Dog-Park Lodge is now considered not in the Forest liberty; yet there was a court held in it long after it was dilapidated; called Dog-court, belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, which has existed ever since Knaresborough was granted to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1371, by his father, Edward III. Therefore we may conclude that it is much of the same standing as Barden and Middleton, which belonged to the Percy-fee; and the windows, outer front doors, and the general form of building of each correspond.

Dog-Park Lodge is built with good stone and excellent masonry-work; the walls are strongly cemented together, and as solid as their native rock. The

winding stone staircase is perpendicular, and beautifully constructed: several steps at the bottom are broken, to prevent the cattle from getting up there as they did formerly. The remaining part of the tower, which has been four stories high, is turreted. A projecting ornamental moulding runs in front of the tower, and the two windows which seemingly belonged to one of the best rooms, are embraced with another, terminating at each end with a shield, in which are three quoits, the arms of Lancaster.

The present ruins have survived the out-offices, for there is not a vestige of them left. It was enclosed in a walled park, containing wood, grass, and moorland, to a considerable extent, and several parts of the original wall exist at present. The situation is lonely, and well adapted for field-sports, in pursuit of which the great barons moved from one lodge to another, taking with them a large train of followers, who oppressed the surrounding inhabitants, and ate up all the property of the people, who were divided into classes as follow:—Socmen,—Tenants who paid rent for their land; Bordars,—Cottagers who found the Baron with eggs, poultry, &c.; Villains,—Bondmen, who could be deprived of all they had at pleasure, and who could not give away their children in marriage without paying redemption money. In 1311, the usual annual tallage for every villain or prædial slave, was three shillings and sixpence. If a person killed a deer, hare, or wild-boar, he was punished with the loss of his eyes, or a hand; but he might

atone for murdering a fellow-creature by paying a moderate fine. So much for those good old times about which folks are so fond of talking.

The great barons or lords of the soil frequently gave to the religious houses, tracts of land, which were marked out by rude stone crosses, generally made with a socket and a shaft. From a survey taken after the dissolution, there are, in a Latin abstract from a charter, several enumerated by name, as boundary crosses belonging to Fountain's Abbey and Bolton Priory. Dr. Whitaker, in speaking of them, says,—“How often, in such situations, we see sockets of crosses remaining where the shaft has been long since destroyed!” The most perfect of which I have any knowledge, are those on Yeadon-moor, and in Cookridge. But four centuries are sufficient to spread over their prostrate and mutilated remains, the fur of moss and lichen. Some of them are preserved with religious care to this present time.

All lands in Britain, according to Domesday, were divided into oxgangs and carucates. The proportion of an oxgang to the carucate was invariably as one to eight, but the number of acres to an oxgang varied according to quality and fertility; but if we fix the average at twelve statute acres, it will be nearer than any other number; therefore every carucate may be considered one hundred acres of land, twelve of which, and sometimes more, made a knight's-fee in Richard's time.

The lands taxed at Domesday, consisted of arable,

and good pasture or meadow. All other lands were rejected, as moorland and waste, paying no taxes.

In Stephen's time, twenty-eight carucates made a knight's-fee in Flasby, the land there being poor. In Edward's time, one hundred and eighty acres made a carucate, if in fields and open.

The following copy from the monumental stone of Robin Hood, was found amongst the papers of the learned Dr. Gale, Dean of York.

"Hear undernead dis laith stean
"laiz robert earl of Huntingtun
"nae arcir ver az hie sa geud
"an pipl kauld im robin heud
"sick utlaws az hi an iz men
"vil england nivr si agen.
"Obeit 24 kal Dekembris 1247."

John of Gaunt, in or about 1370, was lord of Knaresborough. The park about his lodge was in extent above two thousand acres, and the whole of the unenclosed lands was more than twenty-eight thousand acres when given to him by his father, Edward III. The forest abounded with wild-boars, red and fallow deer, wolves, and other wild-beasts, as appears by a Latin charter granted by the said king; and they were to have free range over the enclosed lands adjoining the forest. It was called "Heywra-park" when Edward II. granted it to Peter Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall. The charter was dated at York, the 16th of August, 1311.

In Henry I.'s time, 1120, there is a charter, and the grantor was the son of Gospatric de Rigton, in Knaresborough forest. He was father of Simon de

Hebden. Dr. Whitaker says that this is the first record which he has found of the river Wharfe. It is a charter of free-warren over thirteen townships, which says "*quæ extendit usque in Werf . . . hab, et*" "*ten. cum omn . . . ad manerium meum di . . .*" "*Kirkby Malepart.*"

His Majesty's commission, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, for taking the boundaries of the Forest of Knaresborough, previous to the enclosure, contained five skins of parchment, and was dated 22nd of January 1768. When cultivating some parts of it, several very particular and ancient things were found; among which, on Hayshaw-moor, two pigs of lead, cast by the Romans in the year 87, one of which was presented to the British Museum, and the other to Sir John Ingleby, lord of the manor. They are both inscribed with raised capitals,—"*Imperatore Cæsare domitiano Augusto Consula Septimum;*" on the reverse "*Brigantes.*"

In 1319, a grant was obtained for the iron-forge in this forest, to have all the dry wood and leafless trees found therein.

Henry VI. granted to the prior of Bolton, a right of common on this forest, "from Washburne-head, unto the fyle of the said water."

In making drains and improving marshy grounds in the Forest, trunks of trees were found, some of which had seemingly been burnt, and others had been cut down with the axe. It is recorded that public orders were given by the Roman Emperors to destroy

the woods of this forest which screened the ancient Britons who plundered them, and it is said that Severus, who died at York, lost fifty thousand men in that service.

Fossil representations of shell-fish, snake-stones, branches of yew, fir, oak, and several other trees, broken in lengths of four or five inches each, and about three or four in diameter, were frequently found there. Mr. William Pullan, of Blubberhouses, in 1761, having occasion to break a stone about four feet square, found a living serpent, fifteen inches long, in the centre, the back of which was of a dark brown, and the belly of a silver colour. The cavity in which it lay was about twelve inches by six. In 1776, on Thistle-hill near Knaresborough, a live toad was found in a solid rock of lime-stone several feet below the surface; it was of the common size, its color dark, with three feet, and a stump instead of the fourth. About fifty years since, Mr. Joshua Craven, of Harewood, had in his possession a stag's horn found in a solid rock eighteen feet below the surface. Ancient domestic Roman and other mill-stones or querns were also found, and a great quantity of bones of various kinds, in several places.

In 1645, during the usurpation, when England was under the authority of Cromwell, the vicarage of Knaresborough was given by the free choice of the people, (as the fashion was to call it,) to Matthew Booth, their good and regular minister, the Rev. Roger Ateye, being desired to resign. The following

is a copy of one of the certificates of marriage in those loose times:—" March 30th, 1651, Marmaduke Inman "and Prudence Lowcock were this day married at " Ripon market, having first been published three " several market-days in the market-place at Knares- " borough, according to an act of parliament, no " exceptions made. In the presence of Thomas Davie " and Antony Simpson."

In September 1644, Lord Fairfax and Colonel Lambert, after the battle of Marston-moor, and the surrender of York, closely invested the castle of Knaresborough. The garrison was resolute till the 20th of December following, when they capitulated upon honorable terms. Lord Fairfax found therein, four pieces of fine ordnance, a large store of arms, powder and ammunition, with money and plate valued at fifteen hundred pounds. In 1646, this castle was destroyed by an order of the House of Commons.

December 29th, 1170, Thomas-a-Becket was murdered in his cathedral church at Canterbury, in which transaction Sir William de Tracey was the principal. It is believed that that imperious and haughty prelate had rendered himself obnoxious to Henry II., and that the latter employed De Tracey and his four knights to get him out of the way. The King afterwards rewarded him with large estates in the north of Devonshire. Pope Alexander III., in 1172, canonized Becket, and urged Henry to punish the offenders, who took refuge in Knaresborough castle,

and remained there a whole year. He afterwards expiated, (in the Pope's opinion,) by performing a penitential pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The priests at that time, fond of something miraculous, wished it to be believed that the wind always was in their faces when they travelled either by land or water. Dr. Fuller says—"What a favor! In a hot summer, it would save them the use of a fan."

One of those uncommon sights called Fairy Castles was seen in the Forest of Knaresborough, about sixteen years since, one Sunday evening in June, near seven o'clock. It was a fine evening, the sun bright, and the wind calm. The following are the particulars which I have obtained relative to this phenomenon:—

On the 28th of June, 1812, as Martin Turner and Anthony Jackson, both respectable farmers, and men of veracity, residing in Havra-Park, were walking and conversing together about their usual occupations, their attention was arrested by an unusual appearance about half a mile from them. Standing and observing it more intently, dismay and fear came upon them; for they beheld armed men, in white military uniforms, collecting and forming large bodies, four deep, marching in regular order; in the front of which was a person as commander, dressed in scarlet. Presently they began to engage and change positions as regular regiments do when in battle. The flash from their arms was distinctly seen, and the greatest activity prevailed amongst them. These were succeeded by a second body, more numerous than the

first, in dark uniforms. The ground they occupied was a little elevated. The whole marched to the top of the hill, and disappeared. Several others saw the same phenomenon, which caused great consternation in the neighbourhood. Both the farmers above alluded to attend the markets at Otley. One of them was so much affected by the appearance, that he could eat nothing the remainder of the day, and during several months afterwards felt confident that it foretold some dreadful calamity; and, to this day, when talking about it, they are each much affected, and have never in the least varied their account of it. The appearance continued a quarter of an hour.

The various phenomena exhibited by nature, caused by the reflection and refraction of light, arising from fogs and vapours replete with marine and vegetable salts, are infinitely beyond our comprehension. They not only form images of castles, towns, and other buildings, but also of the most beautiful landscapes, with woods, men and women, companies of soldiers, herds of cattle, &c. &c. The best exhibition of the camera-obscura is not a more faithful representation of nature. These curious and beautiful pictures are not confined to any age or country, sea or land. Those which have most attracted attention, have been seen on the coasts of Italy, and called *Fata Morgana*. In England they are called Fairy Castles. In Scotland they have been seen on the barren heaths and naked rocks, on which were represented beautiful fields, woods, towns, and numbers of people of both

sexes in various occupations. These, as they know they did not really exist, the inhabitants attribute to enchantment of the fairies or the country of the spirits. Appearances of this nature were frequently seen on the Atlantic ocean in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and called "The country in the waves."

One of those appearances just mentioned was seen at Youghall, in the county of Cork, on the 21st of October, 1796. It was drawn on the spot by a young lady, one among a number of spectators. It appeared on a hill on the Waterford side of the river, and the hills called the Waterford hills were seen distinctly behind it. It appeared as a walled town, with a round tower, and a church with a spire; the houses and windows were perfectly distinct, and behind the houses there was the mast of a ship, and in front, a cow grazing near a tree. In the space of half an hour, the spire and round towers became covered with domes, and the buildings became broken turrets. Soon after this change, all became ruins, and seemed scattered in the fields near the wall. In about an hour it disappeared, and the fairy hill on which it stood, sunk to the level of the real field. I have in my possession a copy from the drawing above-mentioned.

. Another ærial appearance was seen in Stockton on the Forest, four miles north-east of York, on the 13th of January, 1792, by several persons of credit. They saw a large army in separate divisions, some in black and others in white uniforms, in the midst of which

appeared a number of fir-trees which seemed to move along with the line in different directions, and sometimes with great rapidity.

I have now brought this short history to a conclusion; and, in so doing, shall say at last, what was said at first, that I am sorry it has not been taken up by an abler hand. Yet still I hope that some one will from this attempt be stimulated to do it more justice; for there are a number of entertaining anecdotes left untouched, and those that I have touched may be much improved upon. But, however, in it my leisure hours have been filled up with pleasure; and if this book can in any degree contribute to the entertainment of the public, I am contented.



1



NOV 16 1936



